DCSIN T

Training for the COE

OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT (OE)

A composite of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect the employment of military forces and bear on the decisions of the unit commander. (JP 1-02)

CONTEMPORARY OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT (COE)

The OE that exists in the world **today** and is expected to exist in the **clearly foreseeable future**.

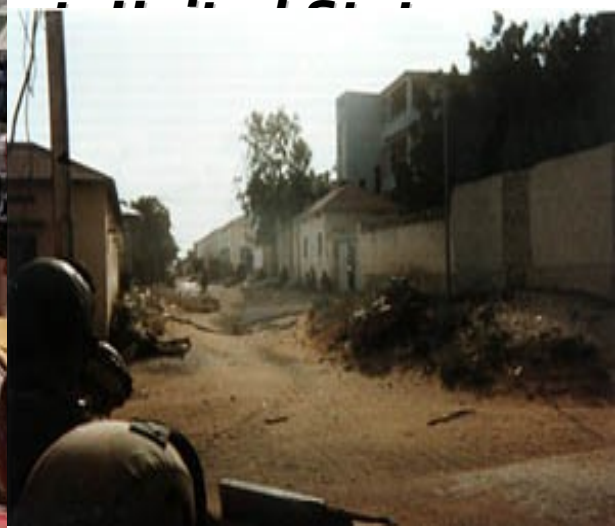
THE CSA SPEAKS

"Today, our Nation is at war and we are a critical part of the joint team—an Army at war. This is not a new war. Our enemies have been waging it for some time, and it will continue for the foreseeable future. As the President has stated, 'This is a different kind of war against a different kind of enemy.' It is a war we must win, a war for our very way of life.

"War is both a physical reality and a state of mind. War is ambiguous, uncertain, and unfair. When we are at war, we must think and act differently. We become more flexible and more adaptable. We must anticipate the ultimate reality check — combat. We must

THREE-BLOCK WAR

"In one moment in time, our service members will be feeding and clothing displaced refugees—providing humanitarian assistance. In the next moment, they will be holding two warring tribes apart—conducting peacekeeping operations. Finally, they will be fighting a highly lethal mid-intensity battle. All on the same day, all within three city blocks. It will be what we call the three-block war."



HOW OTHERS PERCEIVE THE U.S. AND THE WEST

"We made it clear to the world that we will not let America's new world order work . . . . But the Americans are afraid of death. They are like little mice. If Russia can be destroyed, the United States can also be beheaded."

Osama Bin Laden, Interview, 18 March 1997

"War has rules, but those rules are set by the West . . . if you use those rules, then weak countries have no chance . . . . We are a weak country, so do we need to fight according to your rules? No."

Col Wang Xiangsui, Chinese Air Force, as quoted in the Washington Post, 9 Aug 1999

COE PREMISES

- No peer competitor until 2020 or beyond.
- Nations will continue to field armed forces.
  - Their actions may cause US intervention.
  - Develop diplomatic and military plans to deal with US intervention.
  - Modernize armed forces within economic constraints.
- Non-state actors in any regional conflict.

CRITICAL VARIABLES IN THE COE

Any OE, in the Real World or in the Training Environment, Can Be Defined in Terms of 11 Critical Variables:

- **Physical environment.**
- **Nature and stability of the state.**
- **Sociological demographics.**
- **Regional and global relationships.**
- **Military capabilities.**
- **Technology.**
- **Information.**
- **External organizations.**
- **National will.**
- **Time.**
- **Economics.**

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

- **Terrain and weather.**
- **Military forces are optimized for certain environments.**
- **Less complex and open environments favor the US.**
- **Enemies will try to use urban environments and other complex terrain to their advantage.**

COMPLEX TERRAIN

Complex terrain is a topographical area consisting of an urban center larger than a village and/or of two or more types of restrictive terrain or environmental conditions occupying the same space.

(Restrictive terrain or environmental conditions include but are not limited to slope, high altitude, forestation, severe weather, and urbanization.)

NATURE AND STABILITY OF THE STATE

- How strong or how shaky.
- Where the real strength is.
- Who is in charge.
- Nature and aims of military campaign.
- Kinds of threats present.

NATURE AND STABILITY OF THE STATE

- Regional power with strong government.
- Support by populace.
- Pockets of dissidence.
- Failing state—ungovernable.
- Other than legitimate government.
- Outside support.

SOCIOLOGICAL DEMOGRAPHICS

- Cultural, religious, ethnic.
- Extreme devotion to a cause.
- Sympathetic to enemy cause.
- Refugees and displaced persons.
- Urban environments (cities).

REGIONAL AND GLOBAL RELATIONSHIPS

- Alliances and coalitions.
- Political, economic, military, or cultural.
- Opponents can influence our coalitions.
- Add to military capability and broaden scale of military operations.
- Unpredictability.
- Nonaligned states.

MILITARY CAPABILITIES

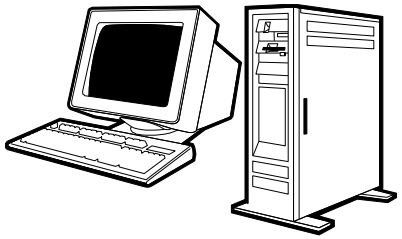
- **The most critical and most complex factor.**
- **Interacts with other variables.**
- **Measured in relative terms.**
- **Conventional against local or regional actors.**
- **Adaptive (asymmetric) approaches against US.**
  - **US as major power (superpower).**
  - **US has overall technological advantage.**
  - **Others use this as a guide to optimizing their own capabilities and negating ours.**

TECHNOLOGY

- **What nations and others can —**
  - **Develop and Produce.**
  - **Purchase and Import.**
- **Available on the global market.**
- **Eroding US technological advantage.**

INFORMATION

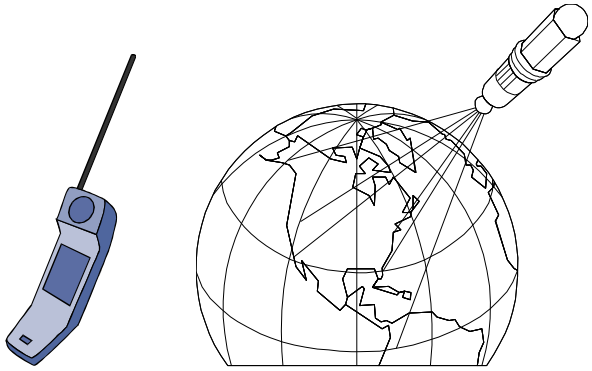
- **Information-based society and information technology.**
  - **Computers.**
  - **Other information systems.**
  - **Civilian and military sectors.**
- **Information warfare.**
  - **Computer warfare.**
  - **Information attack.**
  - **Psychological warfare.**
  - **Deception.**



?

INFORMATION (Cont)

- **Media and global information flow.**
  - **Transparency (access to data).**
  - **Publicize US mistakes and failures.**
  - **Sway public and political opinion.**
- **Situational awareness.**
  - **Home field advantage.**
  - **Commercial systems.**
  - **Human networks.**



EXTERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

- **International humanitarian relief.**
  - **Manmade and natural disasters.**
  - **Disease, hunger, and poverty.**

- **International media.**
- **Transnational corporations.**

EXTERNAL ORGANIZATIONS (Cont)

- **Growing in influence and power.**
- **Willingness to become involved in crisis situations.**
- **Stated and hidden interests/objectives.**
  - **Favorable to US and provide assistance.**
  - **Adverse to US or create conflict.**
  - **Make mistakes.**

NATIONAL WILL

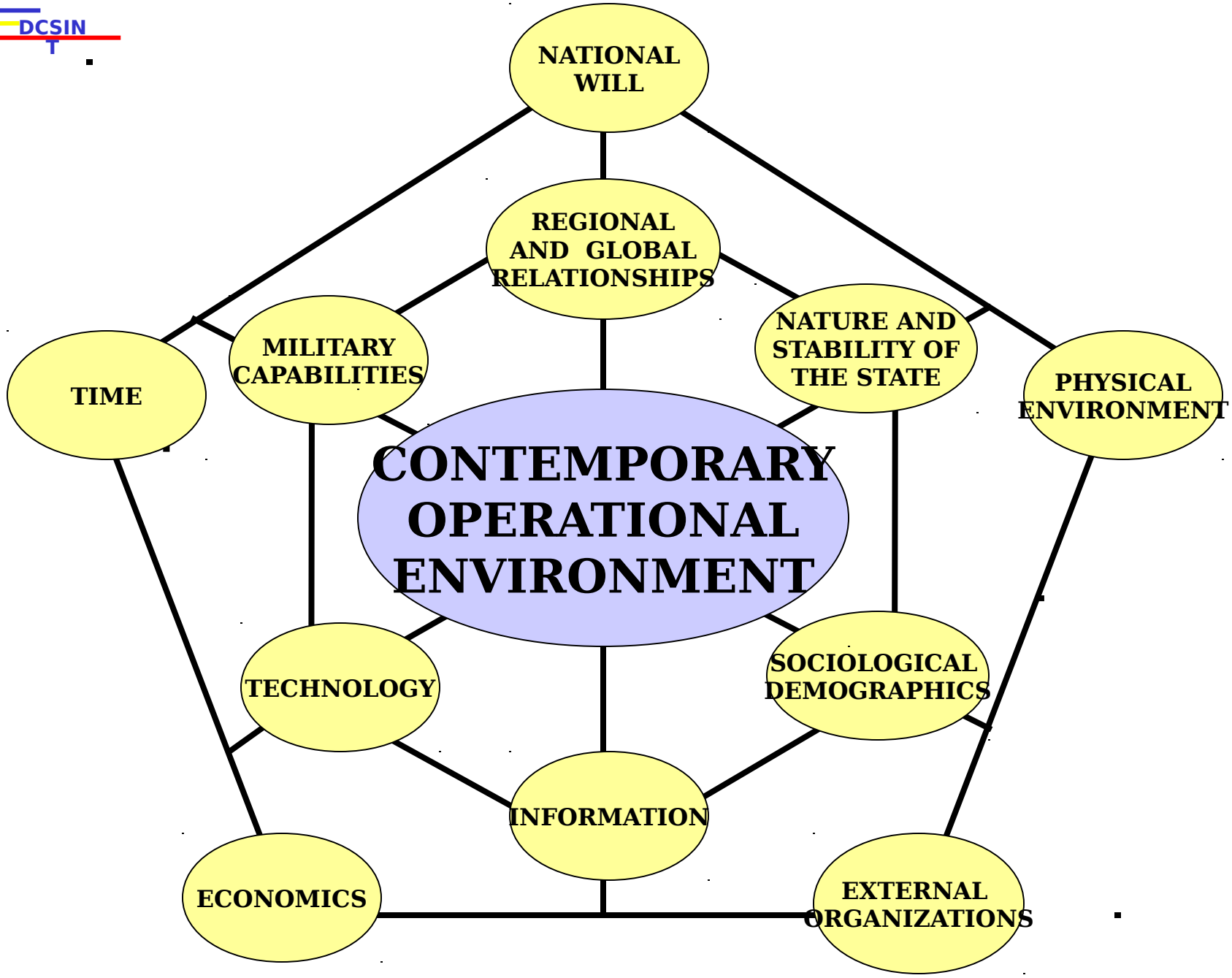
- People, government, and military.
- Objectives and duration of a conflict.
- Victory often depends on will.
- Attack the opponent's national will and try to preserve your own.
- US national will as a vulnerability—a strategic center of gravity.

TIME

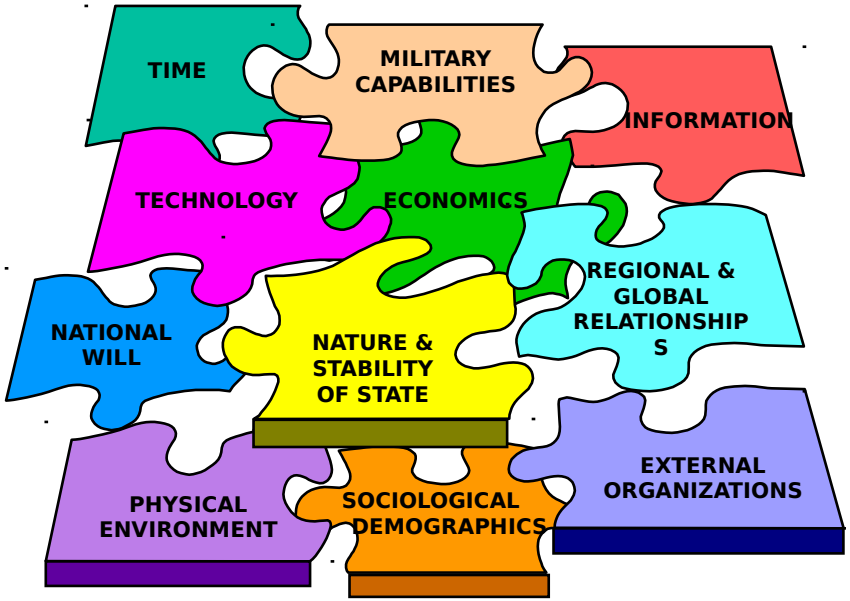
- **Time drives decision making and operations.**
- **Opponents see time as being in their advantage.**
  - **Adjust the nature of the conflict.**
  - **Prepare for adaptive operations.**
  - **Dictate the tempo.**
  - **Seize opportunities.**

ECONOMICS

- “Haves” and “have-nots.”
- Economic differences can cause conflicts.
- Economic vs military superiority.
- Ability to buy military technology or to conduct prolonged operations.
- Regional and global economic relationships can result in military or political assistance.


NATIONAL WILL
REGIONAL AND GLOBAL RELATIONSHIPS
MILITARY CAPABILITIES
NATURE AND STABILITY OF THE STATE
TIME
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT
CONTEMPORARY OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT
TECHNOLOGY
SOCIOLOGICAL DEMOGRAPHICS
INFORMATION
ECONOMICS
EXTERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

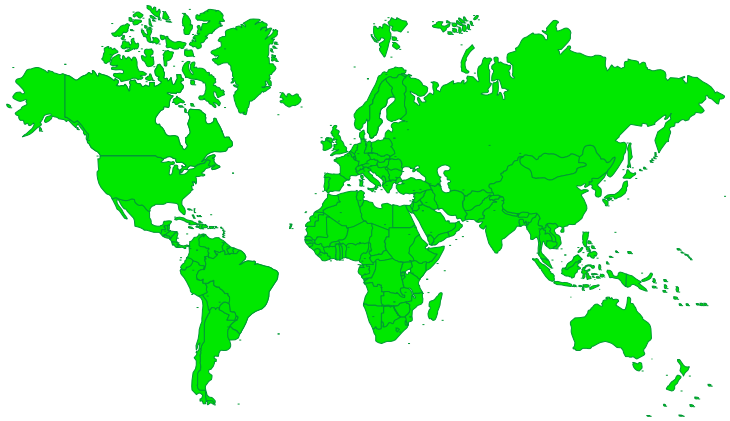
CRITICAL VARIABLES IN THE COE



Any OE, in the Real World or in the Training Environment, Can Be Defined in Terms of 11 Critical Variables

ACTORS

- **Nation-states:**
  - Core
  - Transition
  - Rogue
  - Failed or Failing



- **Non-state actors:**
  - **Rogue actors:**
    - Insurgent.
    - Terrorist.
    - Drug-trafficking.
    - Criminal.
  - **Third-party actors:**
    - Humanitarian relief organizations.
    - Refugees/IDPs.
    - Media.
    - Transnational corporations
    - Other civilians on the battlefield.

ENEMY

The individual, group of individuals (organized or not organized), **paramilitary or military** force, national entity, or national alliance that is **in opposition** to the United States, its allies, or multinational partners. (FM 101-5-1)

IN SHORT: An **adversary** or **opponent**.

THREAT
(Potential Adversary)

Any specific foreign nation or organization with intentions and military capabilities that suggest it could become an adversary or challenge the national security interests of the United States or its allies.

(AR 350-2, Opposing Force Program)

COLD WAR OPFOR

Opposing Force (OPFOR)

An organized force created by and from U.S. army units to portray a unit of a potential adversary armed force.

AR 350-2 (1976)

HOW THE WORLD HAS EVOLVED

Cold War Army

- ✓ Mission Focused on Soviet-Bloc Threat:
  - Soviet Union
  - Warsaw Pact
  - North Korea
  - Cuba
- ✓ Forward-Deployed Forces Overseas
- ✓ But We Fought Elsewhere

Today's Army

- ✓ Many Possible Threats
- ✓ CONUS-Based Forces
- ✓ Capability to Move Our Forces
- ✓ Broad Range of Missions Worldwide
- ✓ Mobile and Lethal Forces

The Army of 2020 and Beyond

?

Iraq

Bosnia

Afghanistan

Desert Storm

Haiti

Kosovo

Panama

Somalia

OPPOSING FORCE (OPFOR)

What kind of OPFOR is needed to train for COE

- **Military and/or paramilitary forces.**
- **Nation-state and/or non-state.**
- **Challenging and non-cooperative sparring partner.**
- **Has strengths and weaknesses.**
- **Thinks and acts differently.**

CONTEMPORARY OPPOSING FORCE (OPFOR)

A **plausible**, **flexible** military and/or paramilitary force representing a **composite** of varying **capabilities** of actual worldwide forces, used in lieu of a specific threat force, for training and developing US forces.

OPFOR FIELD MANUALS

- FM 7-100 OPFOR Doctrinal Framework and Strategy
- FM 7-100.1 OPFOR Operations
- FM 7-100.2 OPFOR Tactics
- FM 7-100.3 OPFOR: Paramilitary and Nonmilitary Organizations and Tactics
- FM 7-100.4 OPFOR Small Unit Tactics
- FM 7-100.5 OPFOR Organization Guide
- FM 7-100.6 OPFOR: Worldwide Equipment

TRADOC ADCSINT-Threats Collaboration Center on AKO

ARMY KNOWLEDGE COLLABORATION CENTER

- Army KCC Home
  - Army Communities
    - TRADOC
      - DCSINT
        - ADCSINT-FUTURES
        - ADCSINT-Threats
          - 100.3 TSP
          - Assessing the OE of Iraq
          - COE Admin Force Structure
          - FM 7-100 Series
          - ST7-100BattleBook for COE
          - TTT
          - Terrorism
          - World Wide Equipment

THINGS TO REMEMBER

- Not Threat: OPFOR!
- Composite Model
- Driven by Training Outcomes
- Good OPFOR → Good Army
- Some Things Had to Go!
- Terminology

“THE STATE”

- **Artificial Country**
- **Composite**
- **Representative**
- **Other Names**

CRITICAL VARIABLES

COE Variables Define the State:

- Nature of the Government
- Regional and Global Relationships
- Economics
- Demographics
- Information
- Physical Environment
- Technology
- External Organizations
- National Will
- Time
- Military Capabilities

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STATE

- Significant Geographic Area
- Growing Population and Economy
- Regional Power
- Could Challenge U.S. Interests
- Aggressive
- Opportunity-Driven
- Global Aspirations

OPFOR IN A BROADER SENSE

- **Military Forces**
- **Paramilitary Forces**
- **Other Instruments of Power**
  - **Diplomatic-Political**
  - **Informational**
  - **Economic**
- **Allied Forces**
- **Affiliated Forces**

THE STATE

Military Capabilities:

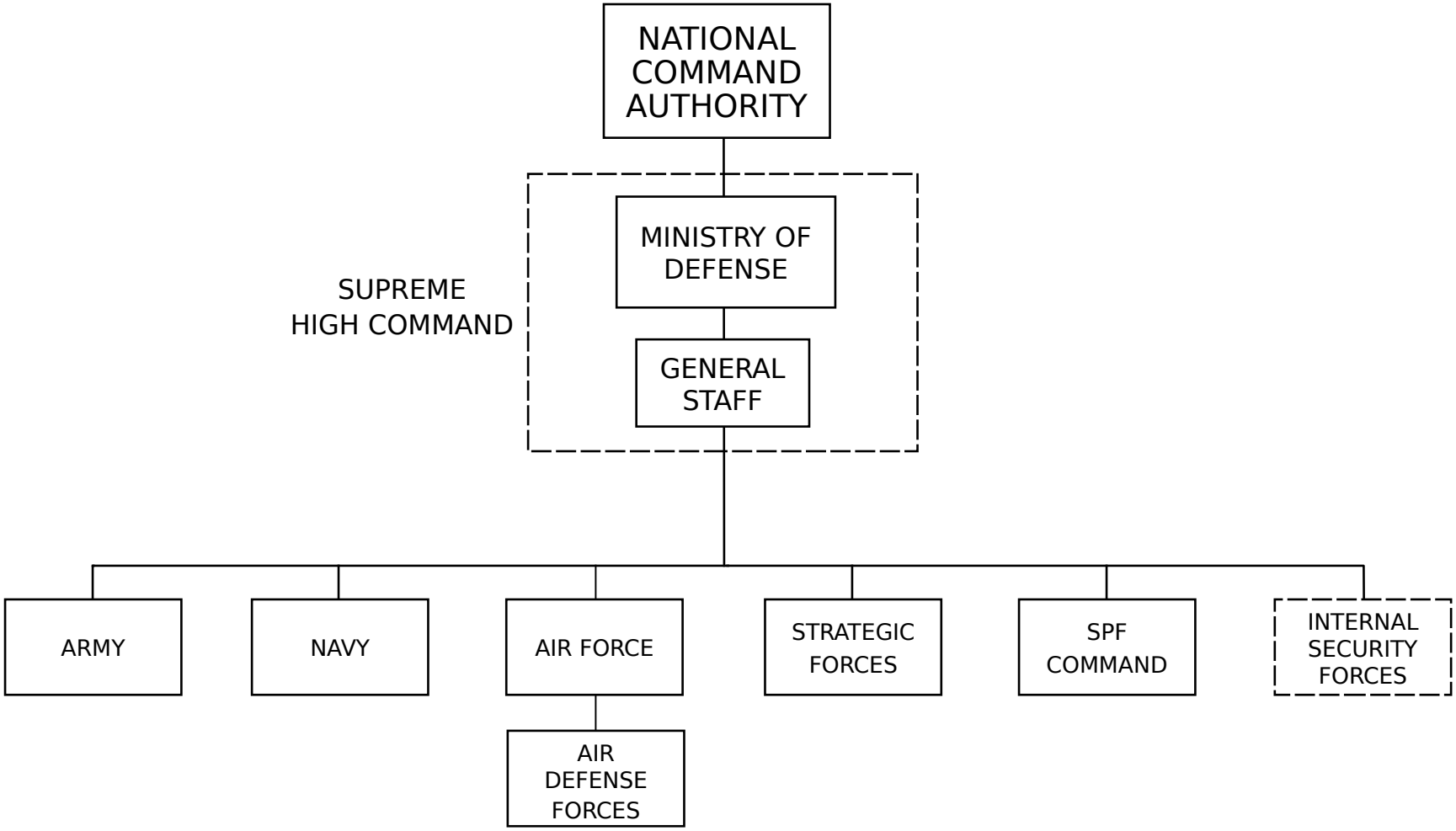
- More Modern Than Neighbors
- Most Powerful Instrument
- Never Hesitating
- Meet Every Threat
- Aggressive

THREATS TO THE STATE

- Internal
- Regional
- Extraregional

DRIVE FORCE DESIGN AND INVESTMENT STRATEGY

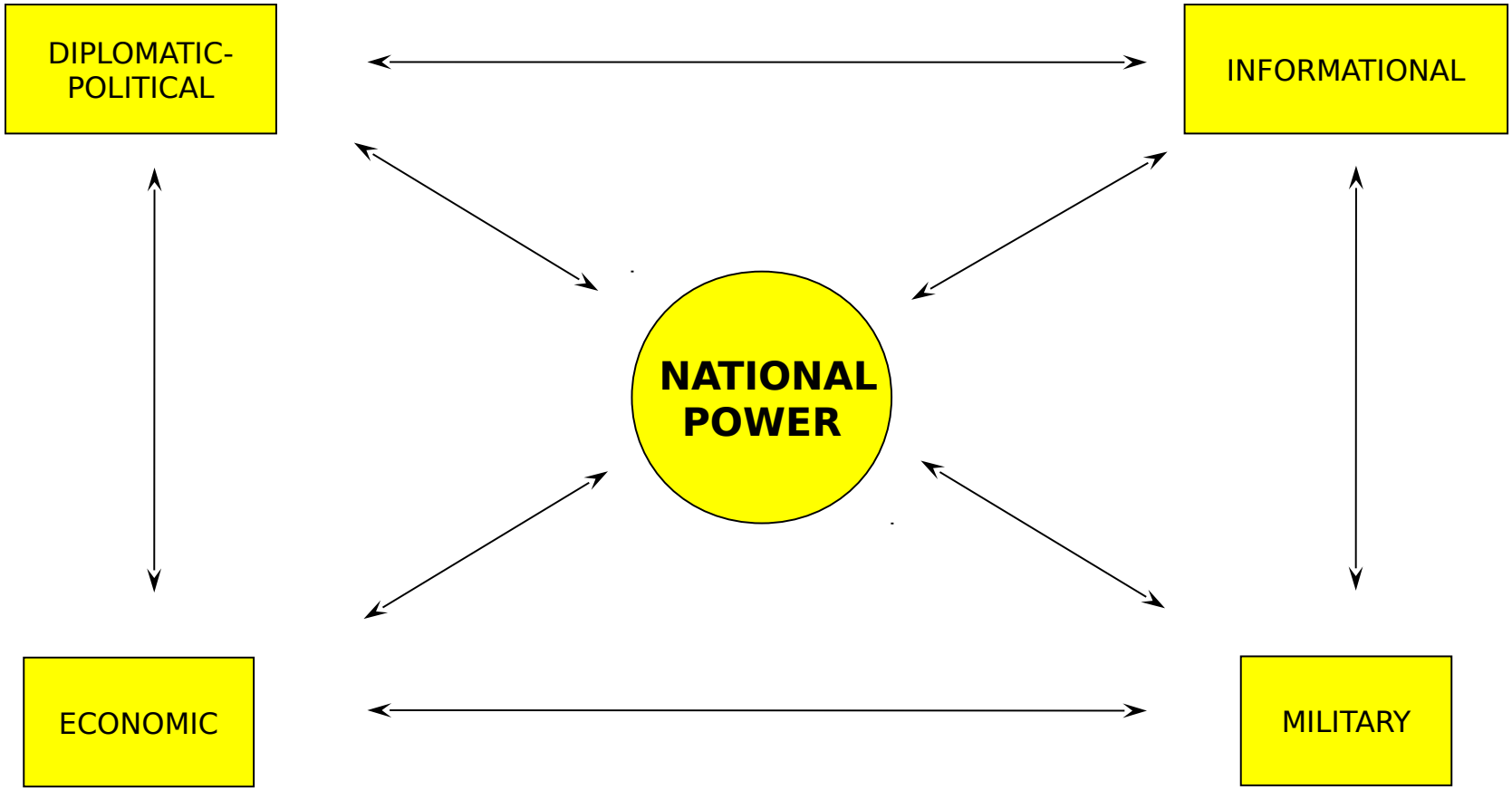
ARMED FORCES



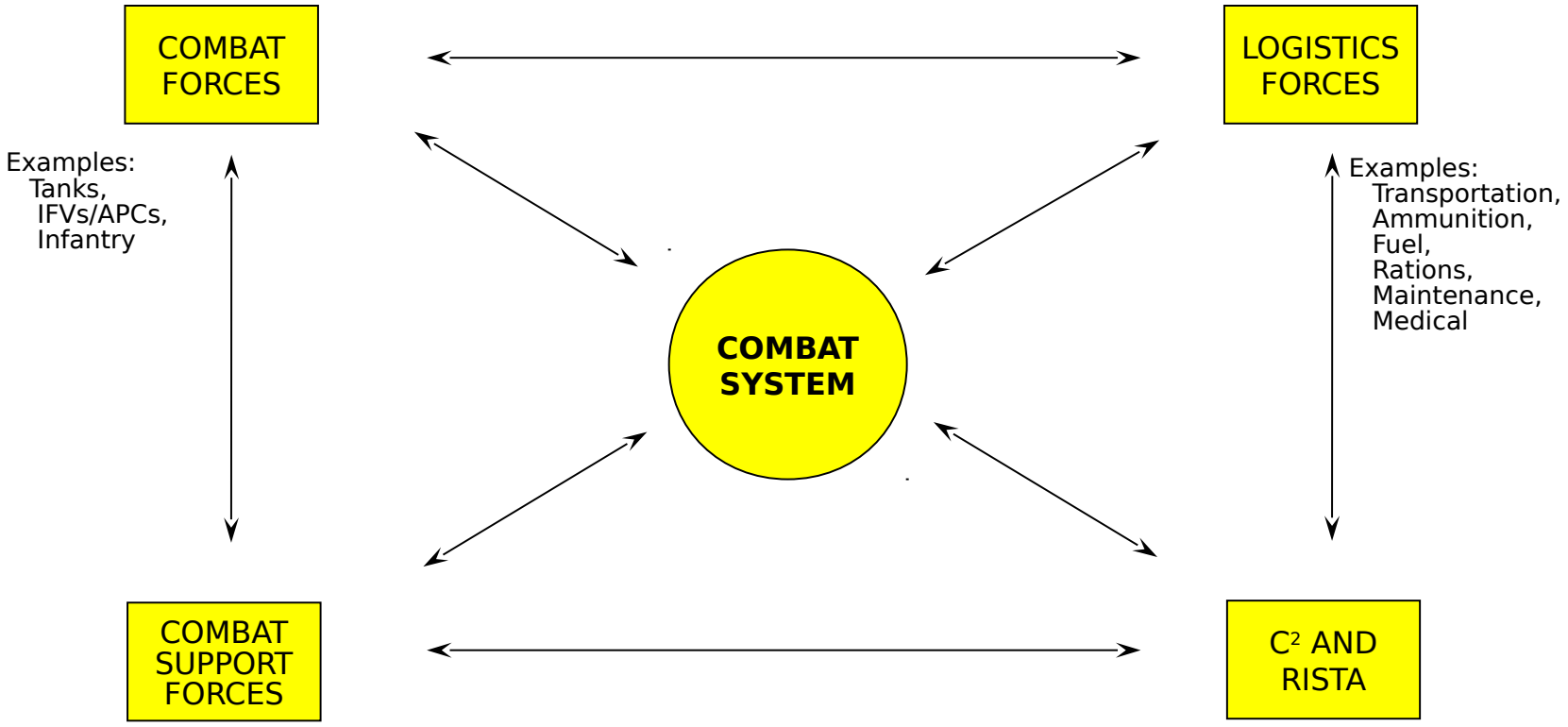
NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

- **Strategic Goals**
  - Internal
  - Regional (Primary Goal)
  - Global
- **Total War**
- **All Means Necessary**
  - All Instruments of Power
  - Adaptive Use of Capabilities
- **Systems Warfare**

SYSTEMS WARFARE
at Strategic Level



SYSTEMS WARFARE
at Operational and Tactical Level



FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE US

- **Major power with overall technological advantage.**
- **Prefer standoff combat.**
- **Depend on high technology.**
- **Depend on information dominance.**
- **Conduct predictable military operations.**

FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE US (Cont)

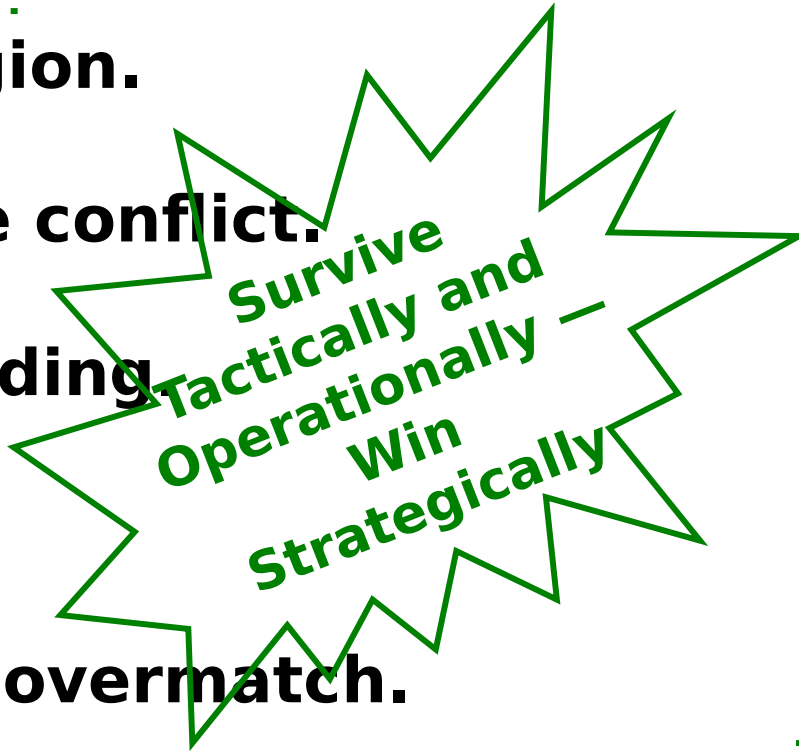
- **Unwilling to accept heavy losses.**
- **Sensitive to domesti and world opinion.**
- **Lack of commitment over time.**
- **Lack of cultural awareness.**

FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE US (Cont)

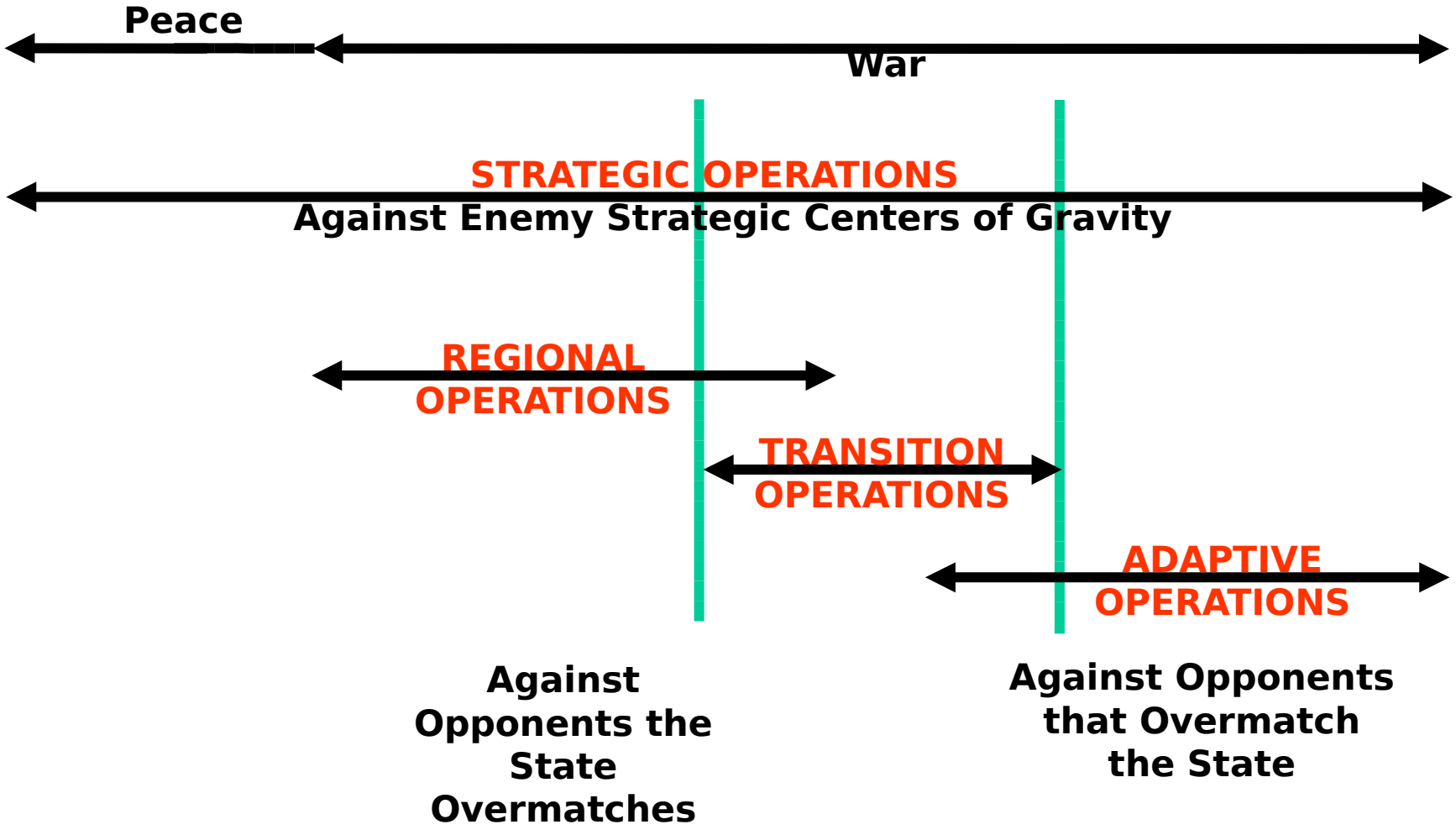
- Vulnerability of coalitions.
- Vulnerability of force projection.
- Depend on robust logistics.
- Rely on contractor support.
- Stretched military

ADAPTIVE PRINCIPLES
FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST EXTRAREGIONAL POWER

- Control access to the region.
- Change the nature of the conflict.
- Employ operational shielding.
- Control tempo.
- Neutralize technological overmatch.
- Cause politically unacceptable casualties.
- Allow no sanctuary.



STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



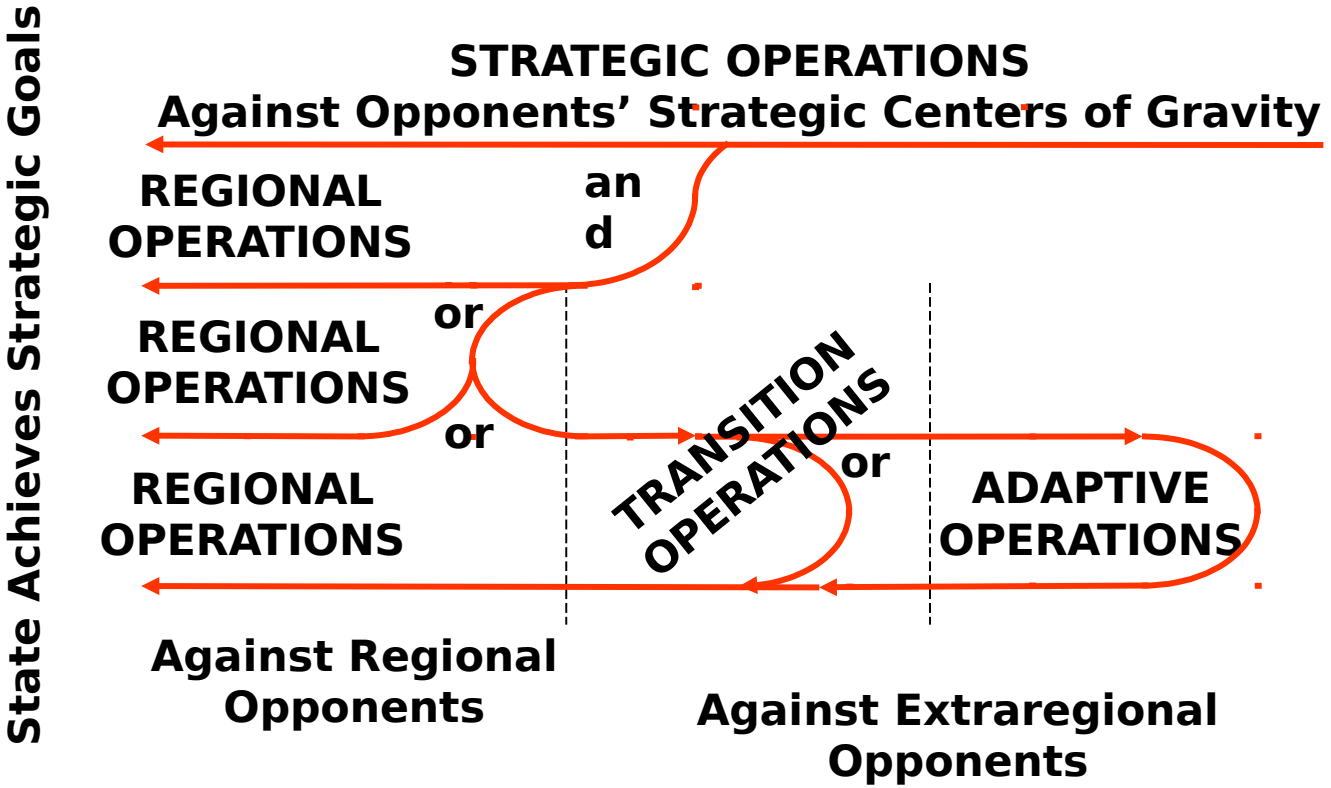
STRATEGIC OPERATIONS

- **Target Enemy's Strategic Centers of Gravity**
  - **Soldiers' and Leaders' Confidence**
  - **Political and Diplomatic Decisions**
  - **Public Opinion**
  - **Interests of Private Institutions**
  - **National Will**
  - **Alliances and Coalitions**
- **Not Limited to Wartime**
- **Before and During Regional Operations**
- **Dealing with Extraregional Intervention**

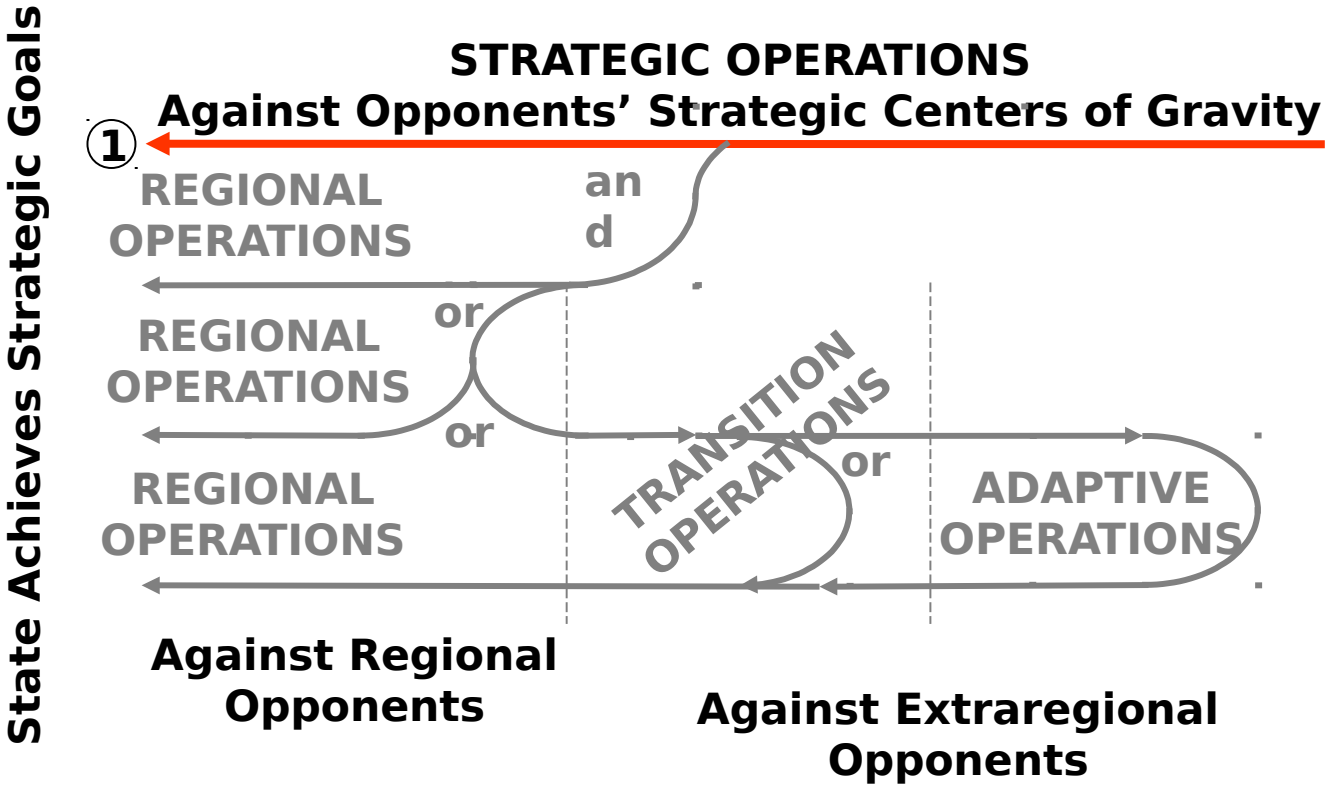
STRATEGIC OPERATIONS

- **All Means Available**
  - Diplomatic Initiatives
  - Information Warfare
  - Economic Pressure
  - Terrorist Attacks
  - State-Sponsored Insurgency
  - Direct Action by SPF
  - Deep-Strike Precision Fires
  - WMD
- **Place Noncombatants at Risk**
- **No Sanctuary**

NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

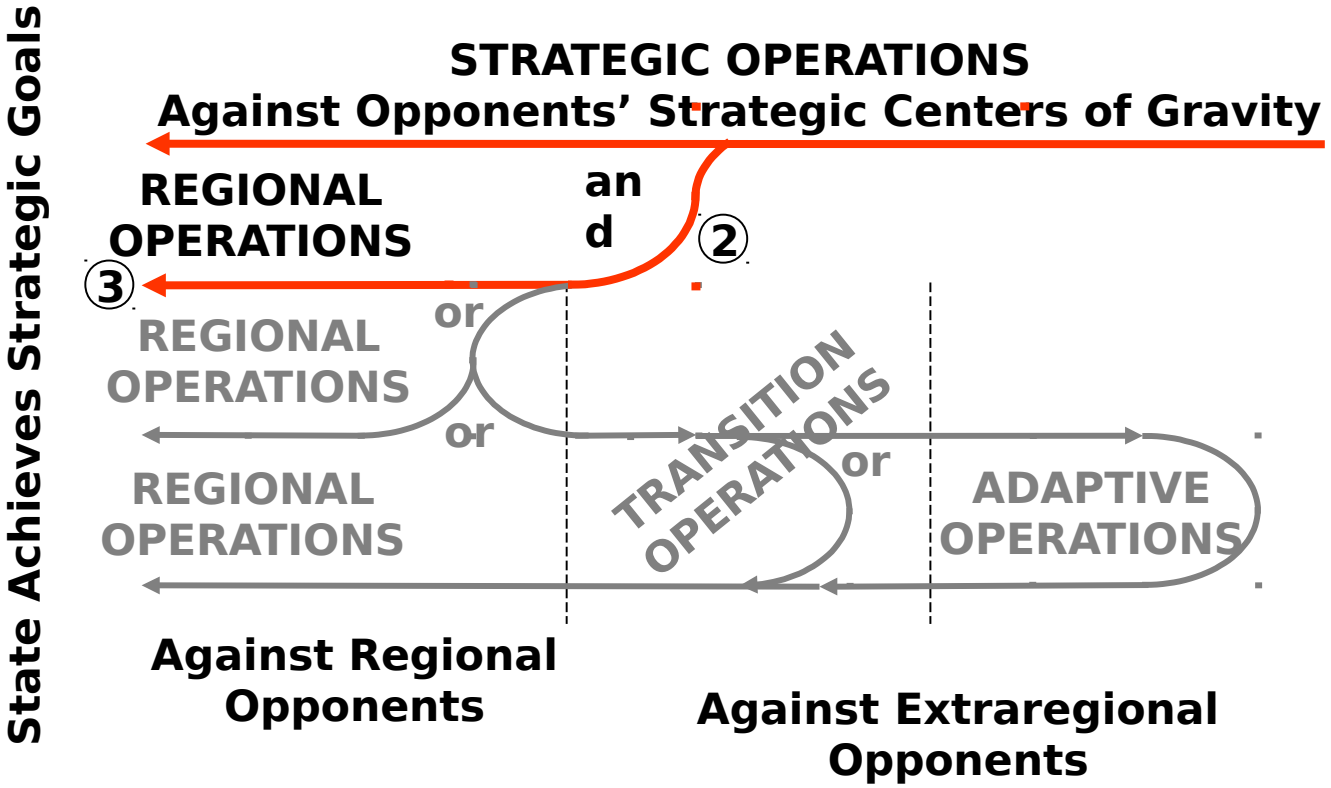


NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY



① State achieves its strategic goals without combat, through strategic operations that compel other actors to yield to State's will.

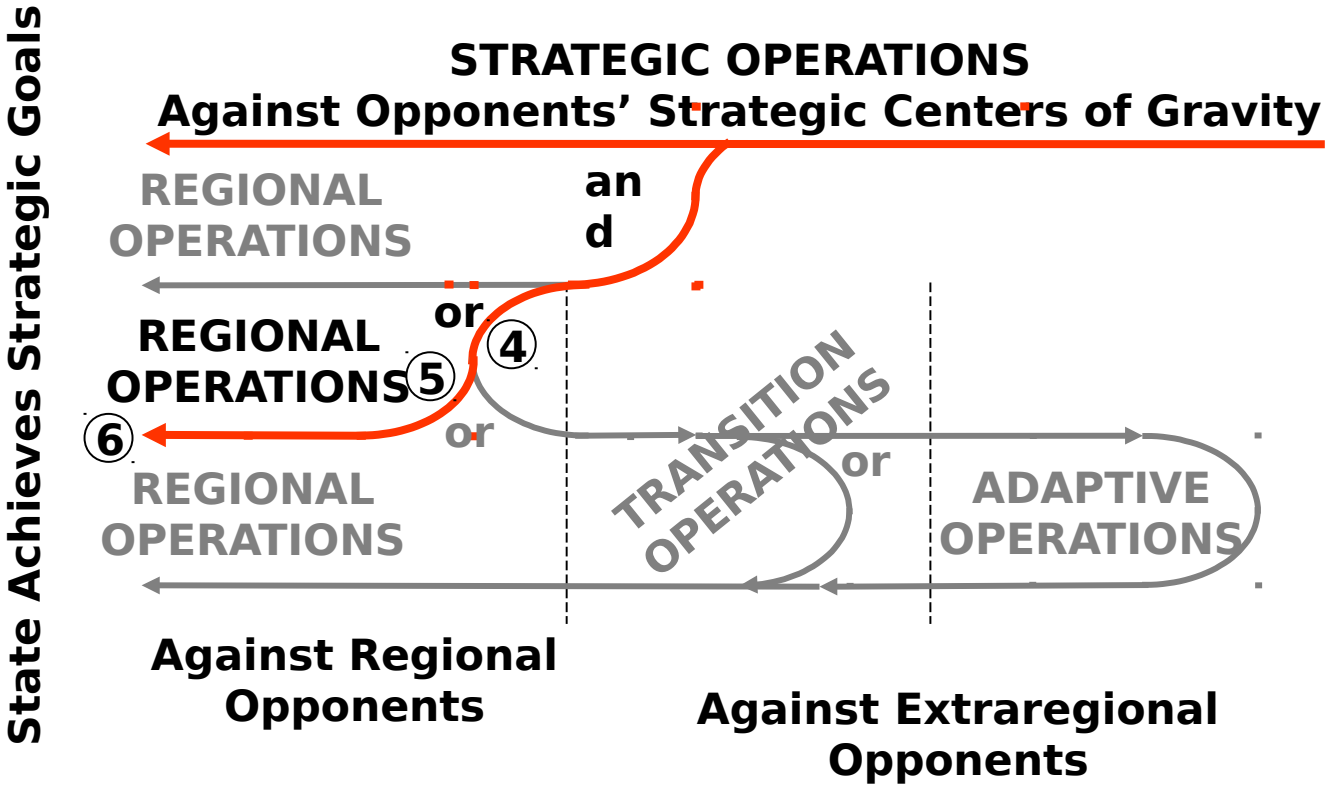
NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY



② State must react to a particular regional threat or seizes an opportunity to change status quo in region.

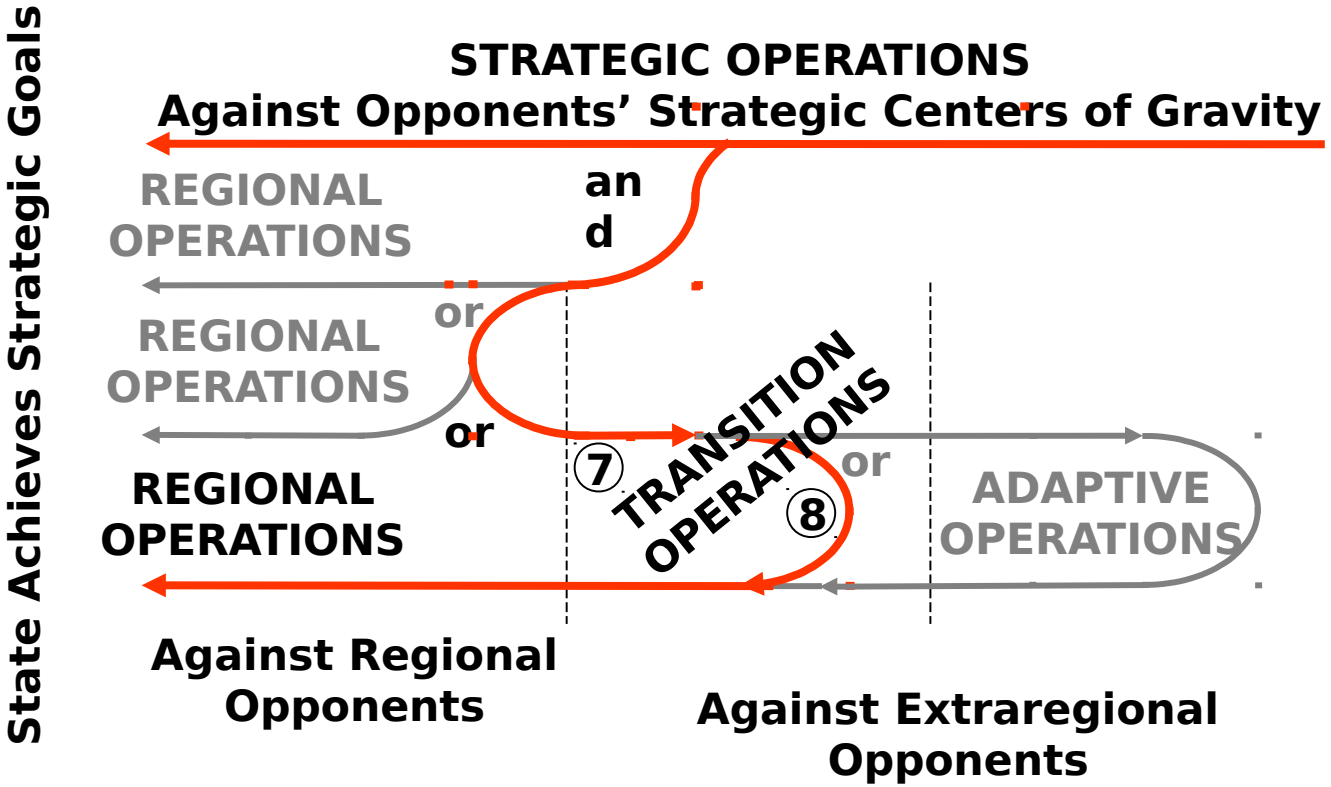
③ While strategic operations continue, State achieves its strategic goals through regional operations against weaker neighbors, without extraregional intervention.

NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY



④ Extraregional power threatens to intervene.
⑤ State deters extraregional intervention through strategic
⑥ operations.
State achieves its strategic goals after deterring intervention.

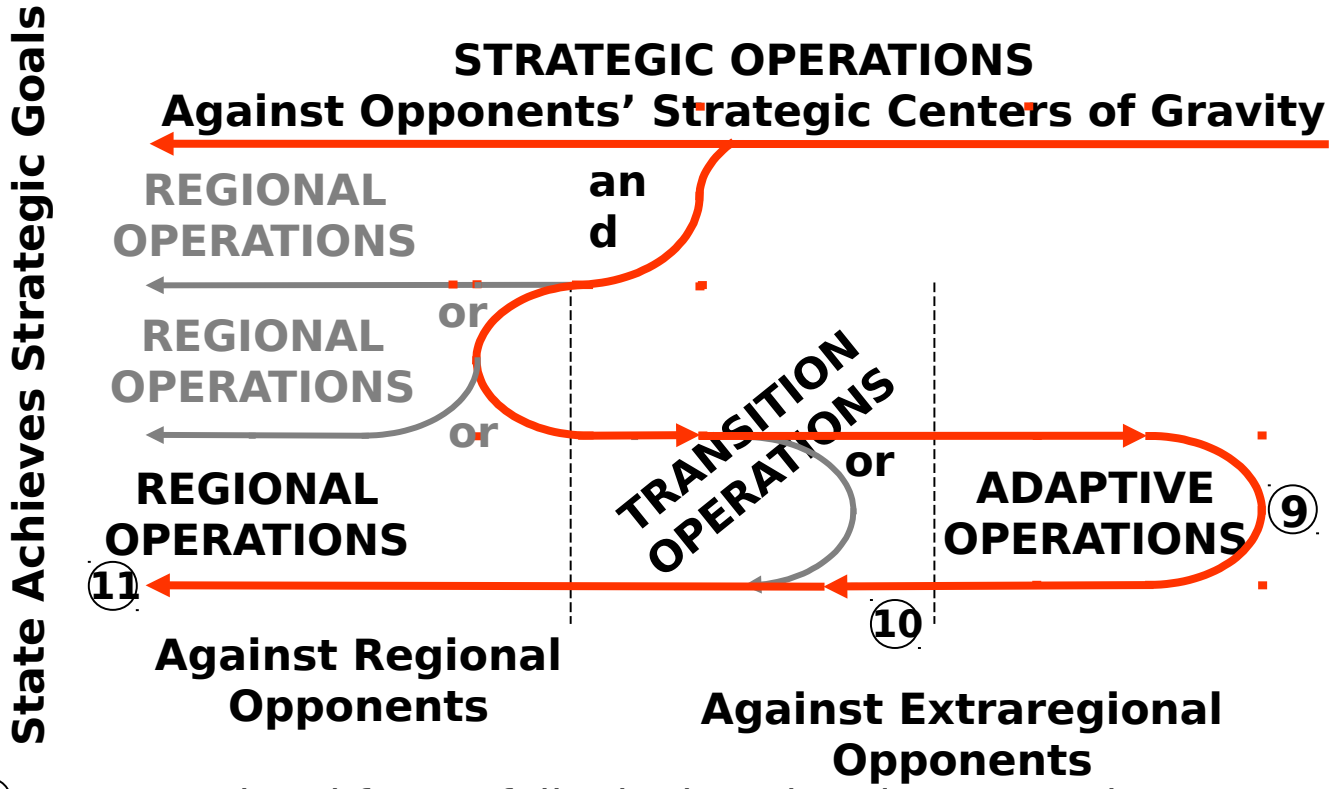
NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY



⑦ State unable to deter intervention; begins transition operations.

⑧ State defeats early-entry forces or causes extraregional forces to withdraw from region; transitions back to regional operations.

NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY



⑨ Extraregional forces fully deployed and overmatch State forces; State conducts adaptive operations.

⑩ Extraregional forces withdraw from region after defeat or stalemate; State begins transition back to regional operations.

⑪ State achieves its strategic goals after extraregional intervention.

OPFOR
Force Structure

ADMINISTRATIVE FORCE STRUCTURE

- Grouped under Single-Service Headquarters Charged with Manning, Equipping, and Training.

- Headquarters Remain “in Garrison” during Conflict.

- Wartime Logistics Base and Framework for Mobilization.

- Operational-Level Commands Include Corps, Armies, Army Groups, Military Districts, and Military Regions.

- Source of Tactical “TO&E” Units

OPFOR COMMAND AND SUPPORT RELATIONSHIPS

	Commanded by	Logistics from	Positioned by	Priorities from
Constituent	Gaining	Gaining	Gaining	Gaining
Dedicated	Gaining	Parent	Gaining	Gaining
Supporting	Parent	Parent	Supported	Supported
Affiliated	Self	Self or "Parent"	Self	Mutual Agreement

OPFOR OPERATIONAL AND TACTICAL TASK ORGANIZATIONS

- Field Group (FG)
- Operational-Strategic Command (OSC)
- Division Tactical Group (DTG)
- Integrated Fires Command (IFC)
- Brigade Tactical Group (BTG)
- Detachment (DET)

DETACHMENT

A battalion or company designated to perform a specific, independent mission and task-organized to do so.

INDEPENDENT MISSION DETACHMENT (IMD)

- Seizing key terrain.
- Linking up with airborne or heliborne forces.
- Conducting tactical movement on secondary axes.
- Pursuing or enveloping an enemy force.
- Conducting raids and ambushes.

BRIGADE TACTICAL GROUP (BTG)

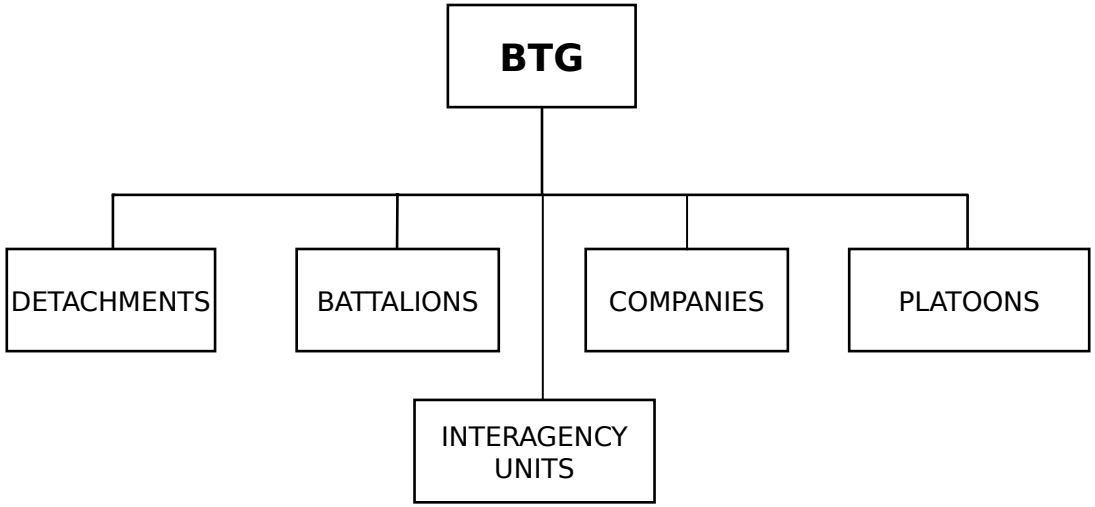
- Built around an existing brigade.

- Task-organized to be able to execute all offensive and defensive courses of action.

- Integrates interagency forces up to battalion size.

- May include land forces (only) from other services, but is not joint.

BRIGADE TACTICAL GROUP (BTG)



DIVISION TACTICAL GROUP (DTG)

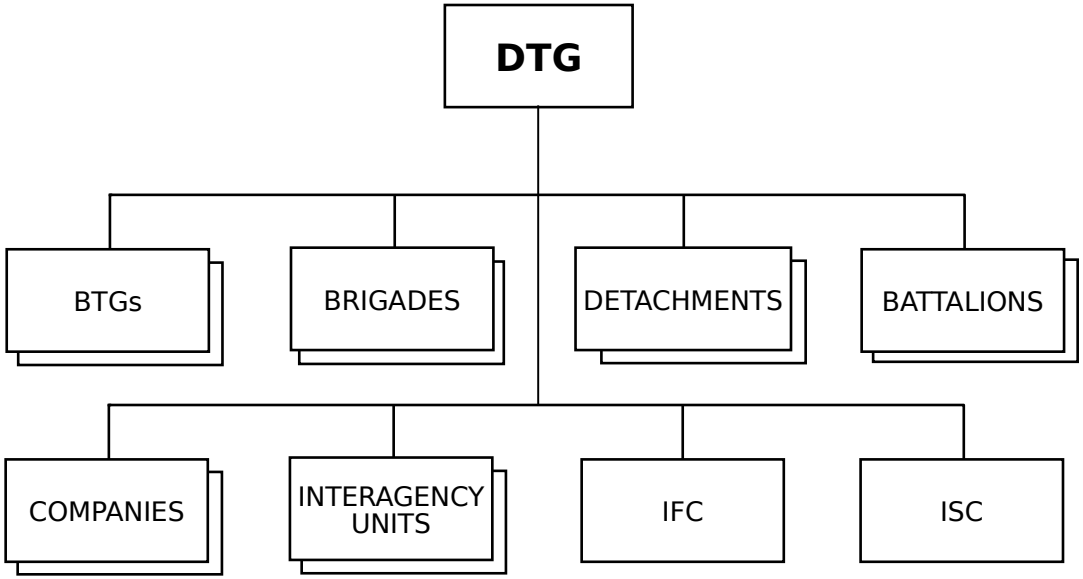
- Built around an existing division.

- Task-organized to be able to execute all offensive and defensive courses of action.

- Integrates interagency forces up to brigade size.

- May include land forces (only) from other services, but is not joint.

DIVISION TACTICAL GROUP (DTG)



OPERATIONAL-STRATEGIC COMMAND (OSC)

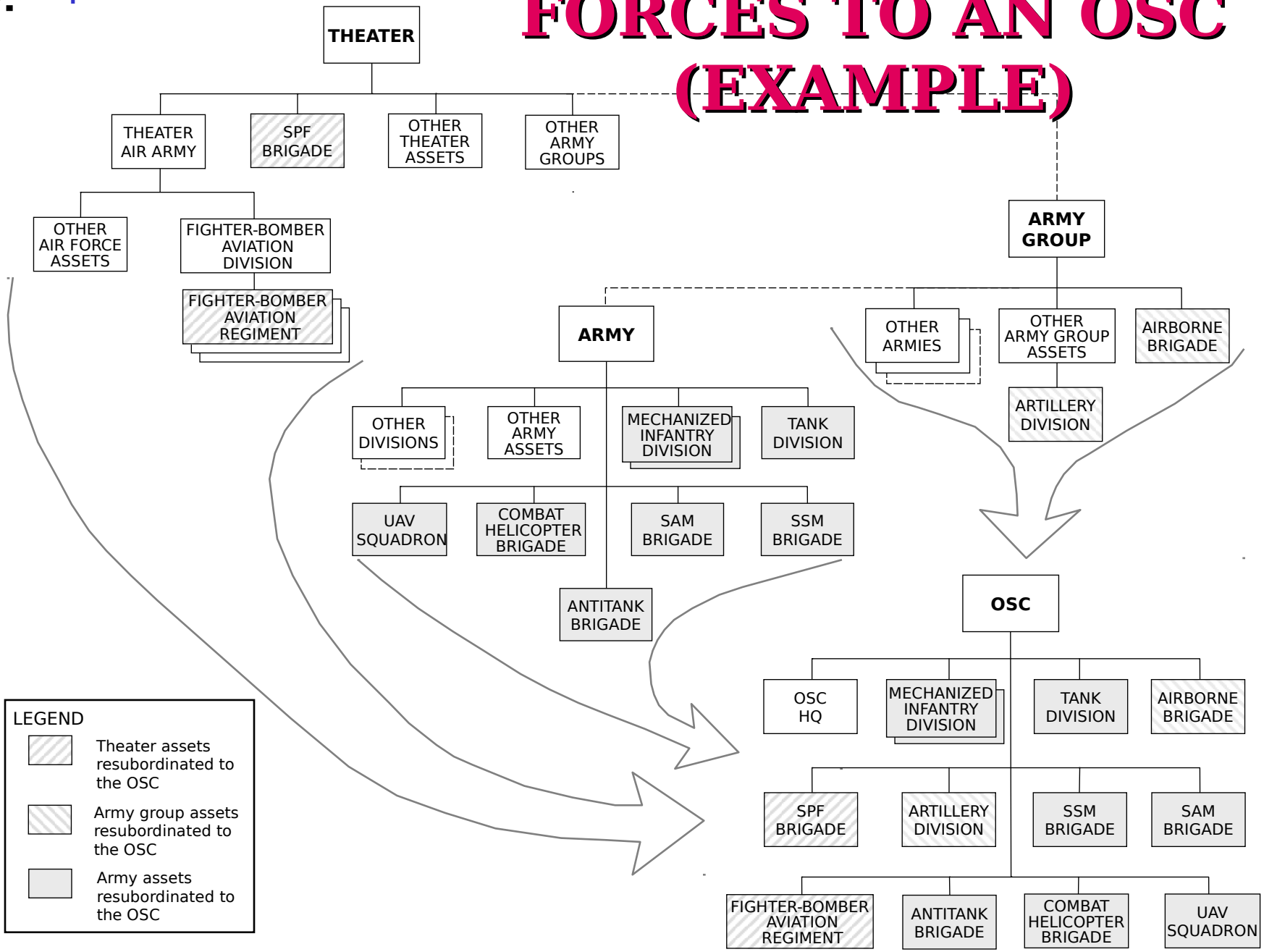
- Task-organized to execute an OPERATIONAL mission or a STRATEGIC campaign.

- Standing joint headquarters.

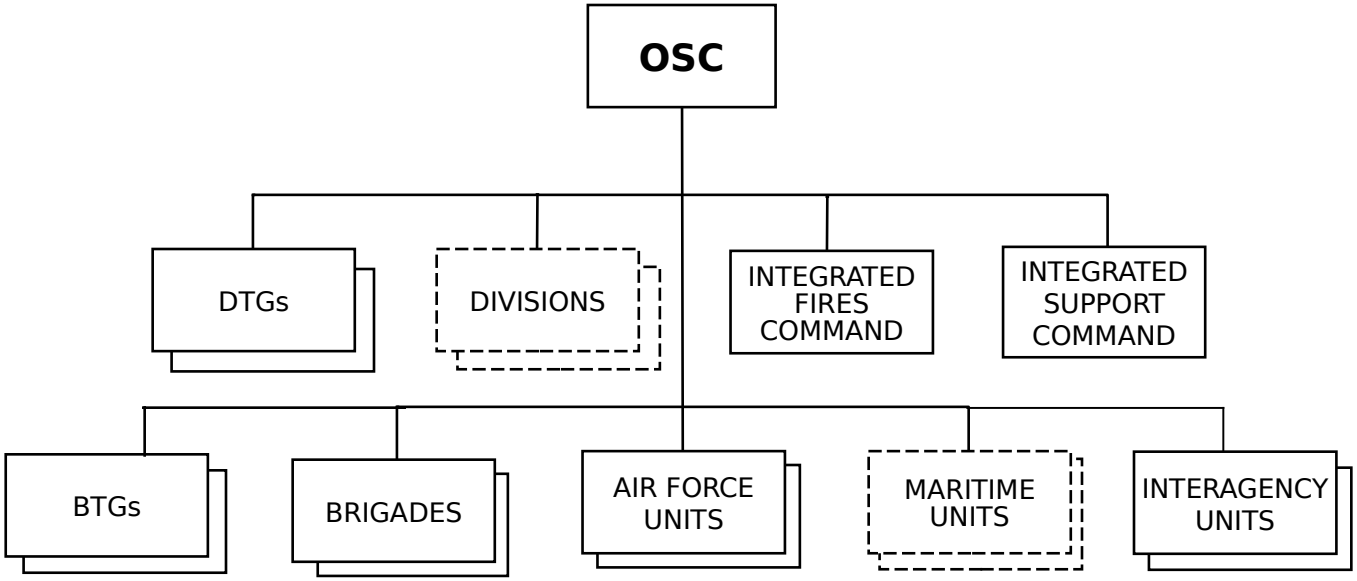
- Wartime organization—receives units from administrative force structure.

- Composition is based on METT-T.

ALLOCATION OF FORCES TO AN OSC (EXAMPLE)



OPERATIONAL-STRATEGIC COMMAND (OSC)



FIELD GROUP (FG)

- Largest Task Organization Possible at Operational Level.

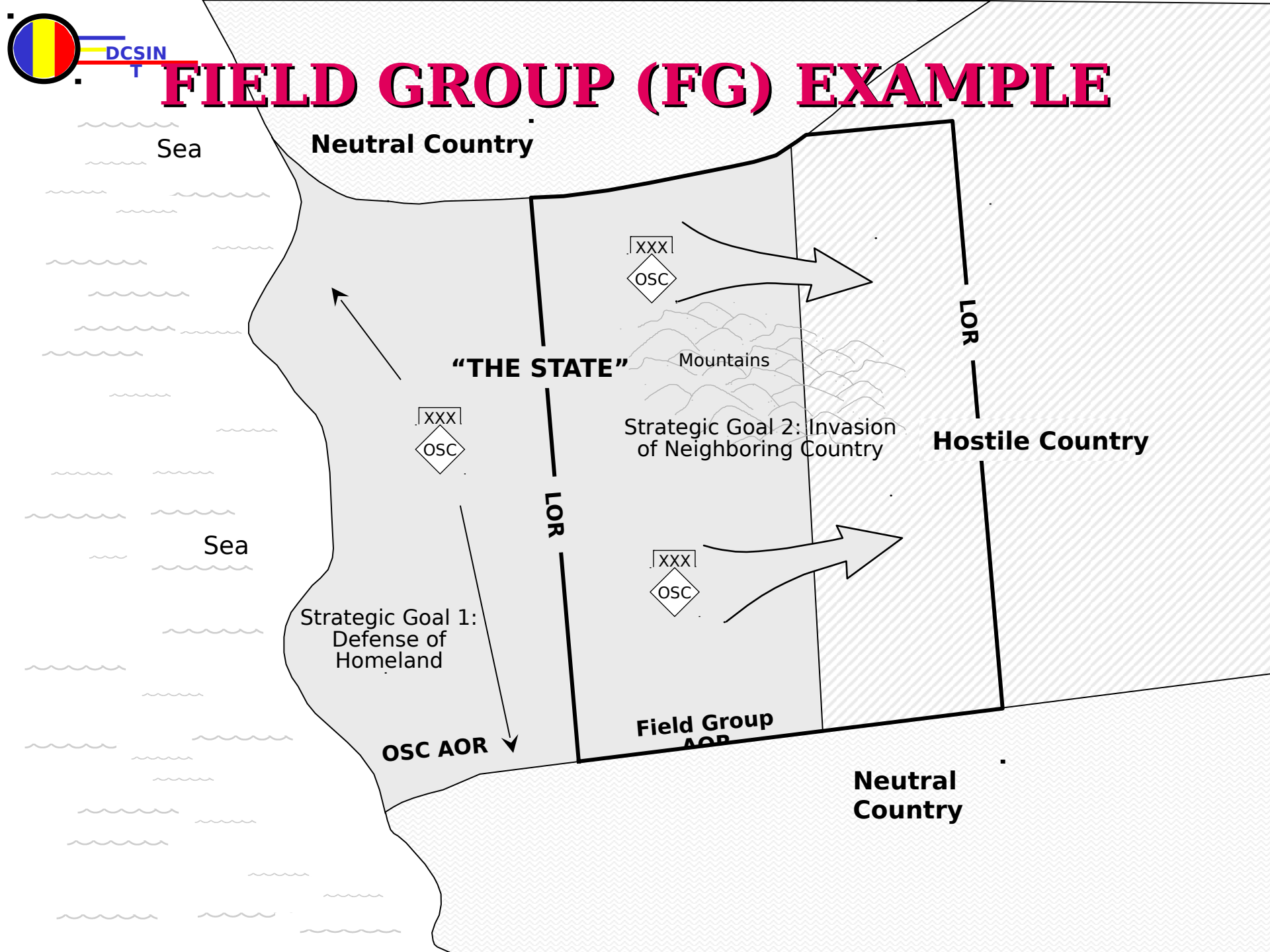
- Controls One or More Smaller Operational-Level Commands.

- When Number of Forces and/or Major Military Efforts Exceeds the Theater Commander's Span of Control.

- Always Joint and Interagency.

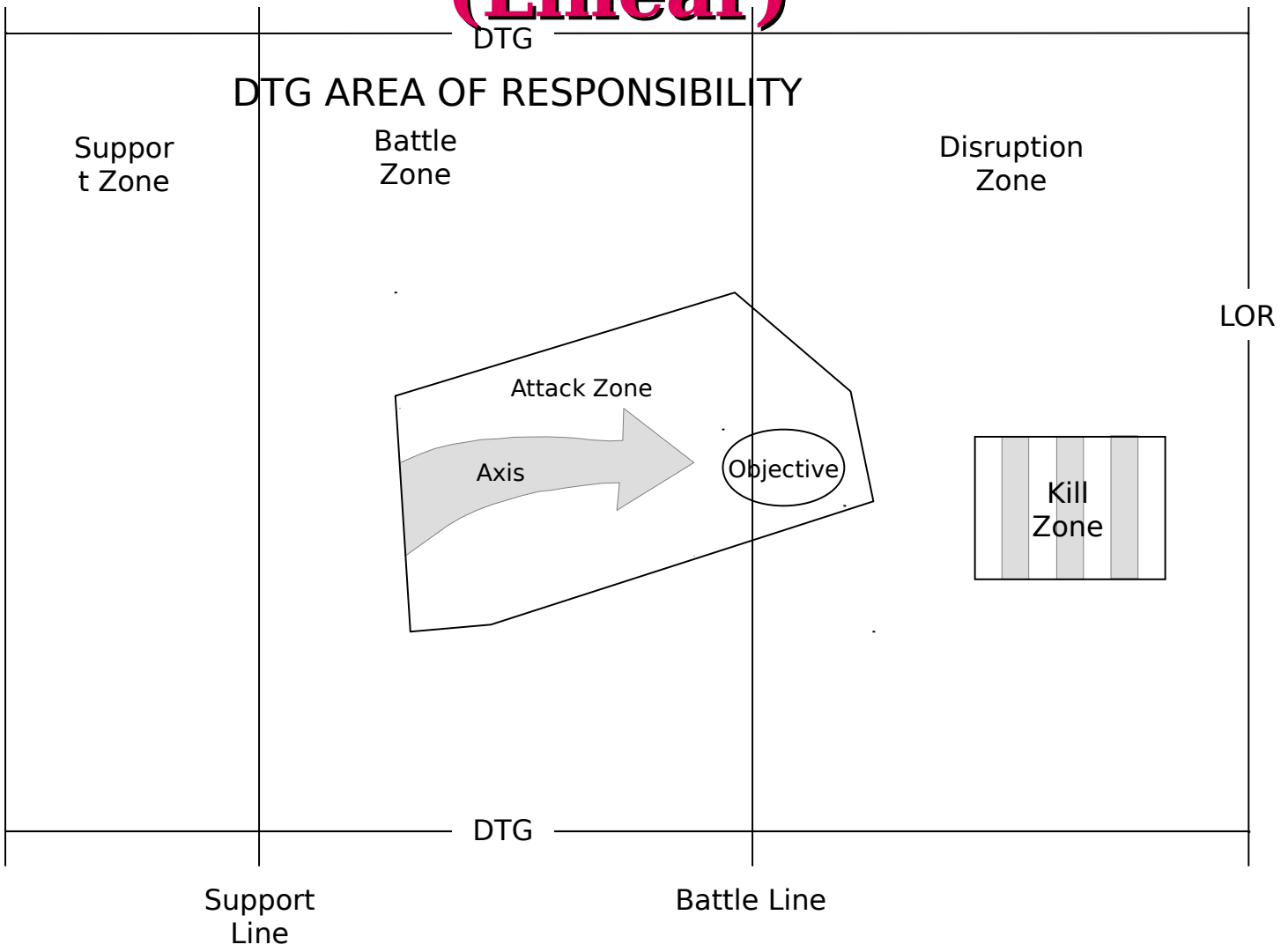
- May Be Multinational

FIELD GROUP (FG) EXAMPLE

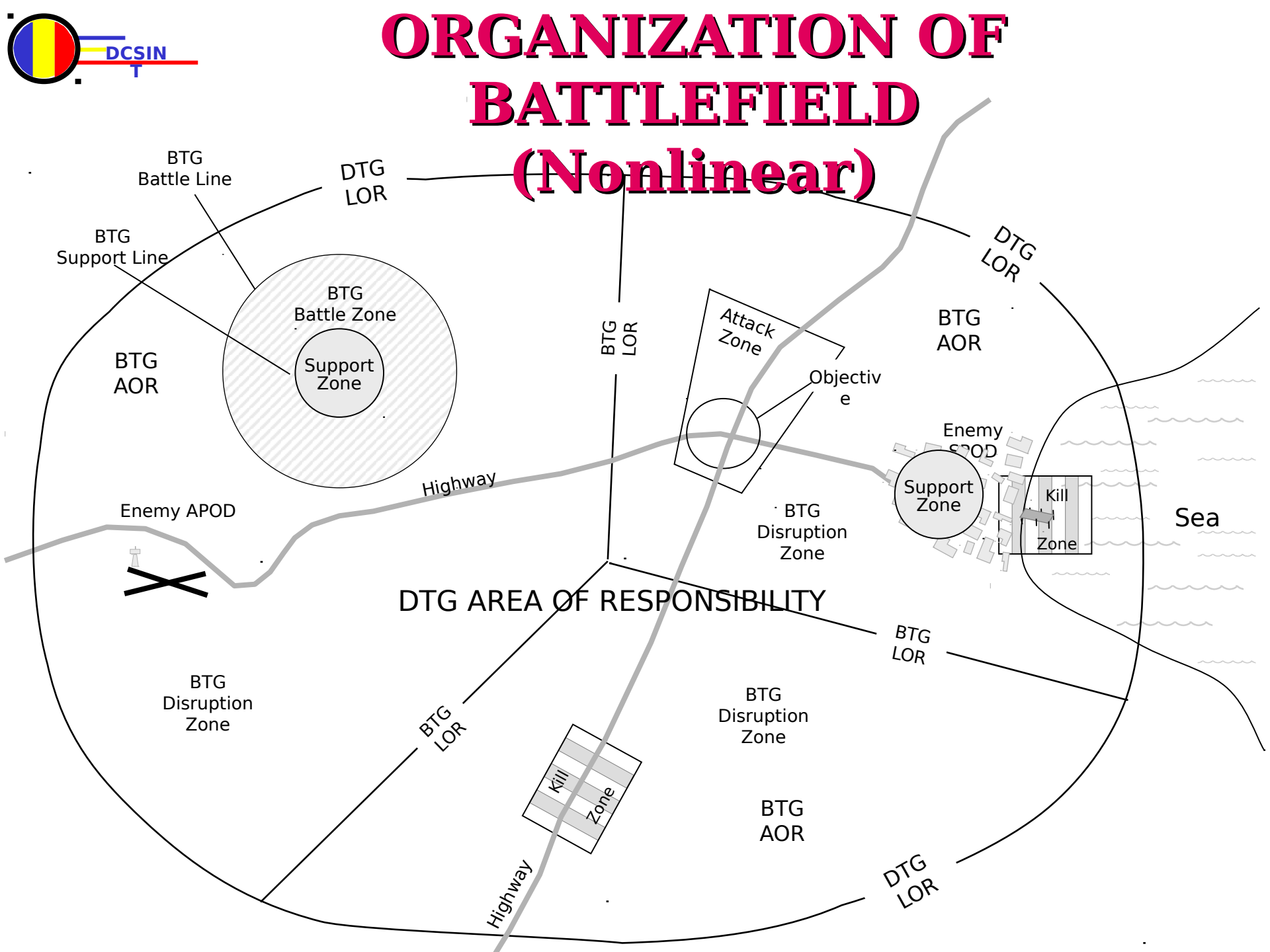


OPFOR Organization of the Battlefield

ORGANIZATION OF BATTLEFIELD (Linear)



ORGANIZATION OF BATTLEFIELD (Nonlinear)



FUNCTIONAL FORCES IN OFFENSE

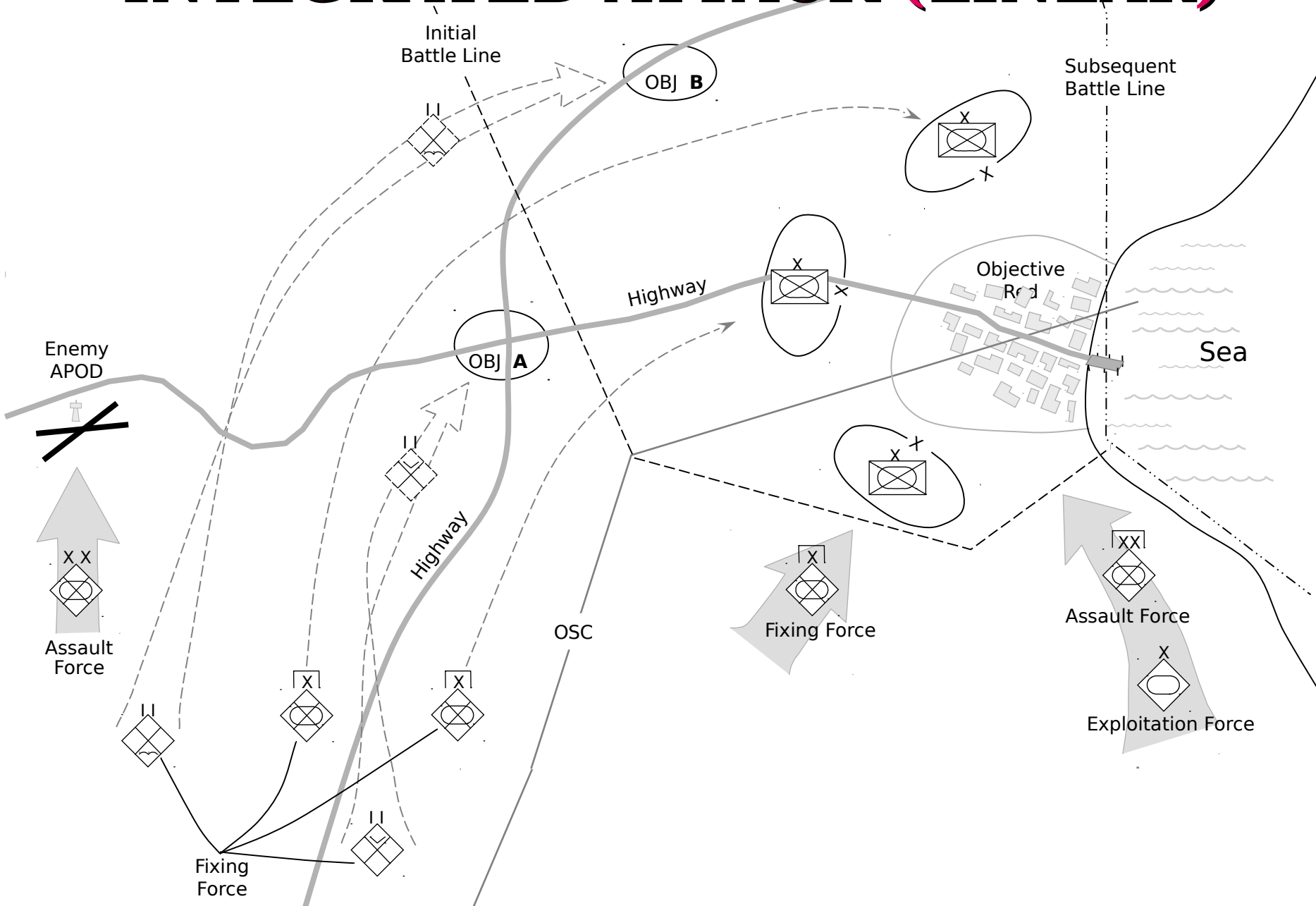
- Fixing Force
- Assault Force
- Exploitation Force

- Disruption Force
- Deception Force
- Security Force
- Reserve Forces

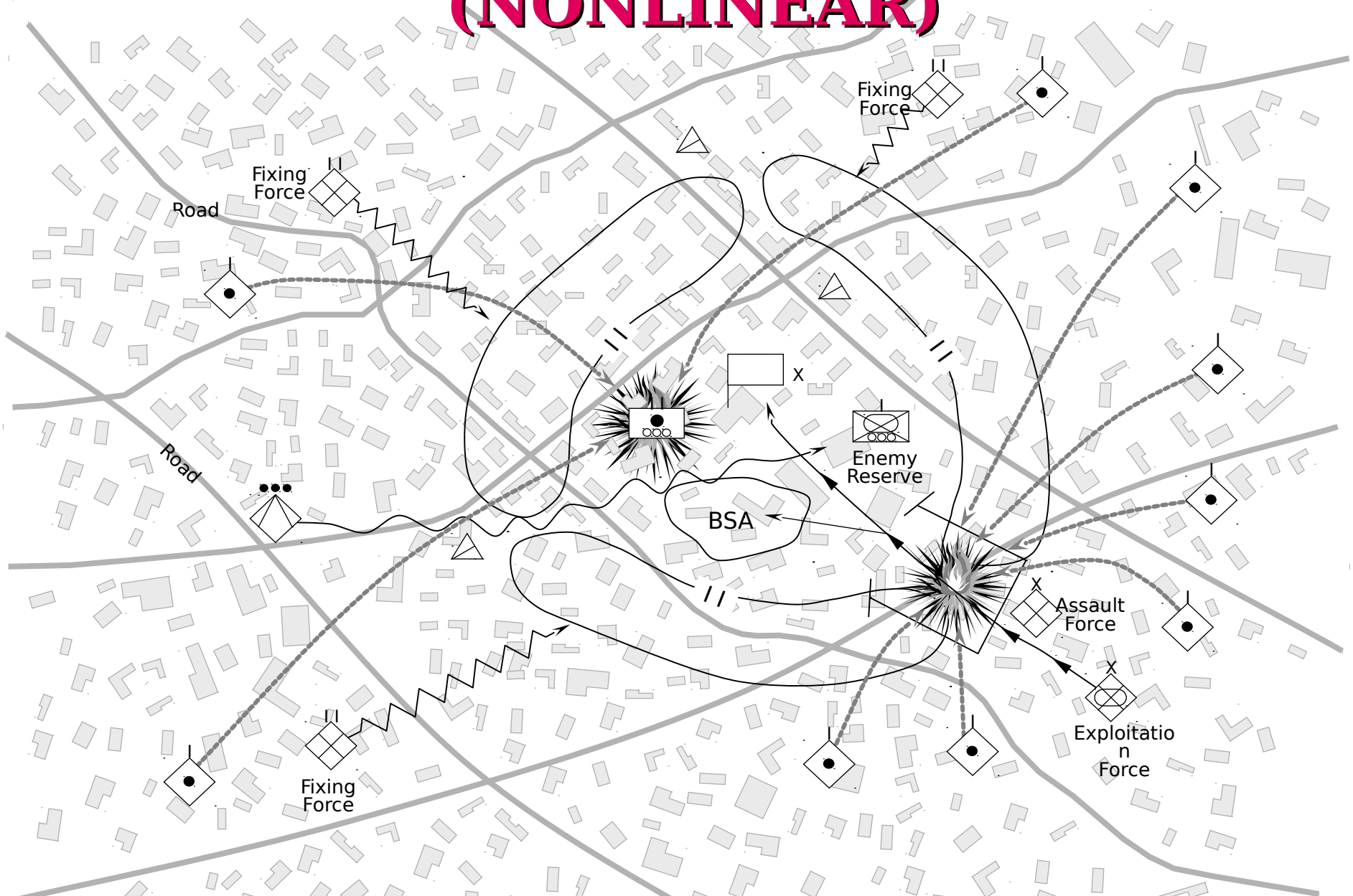
ATTACK

- **Integrated Attack**
  - **Fixes and isolates enemy combat power in order to**
  - **Destroy his C2 and logistics structure to**
  - **Force a military decision.**

INTEGRATED ATTACK (LINEAR)



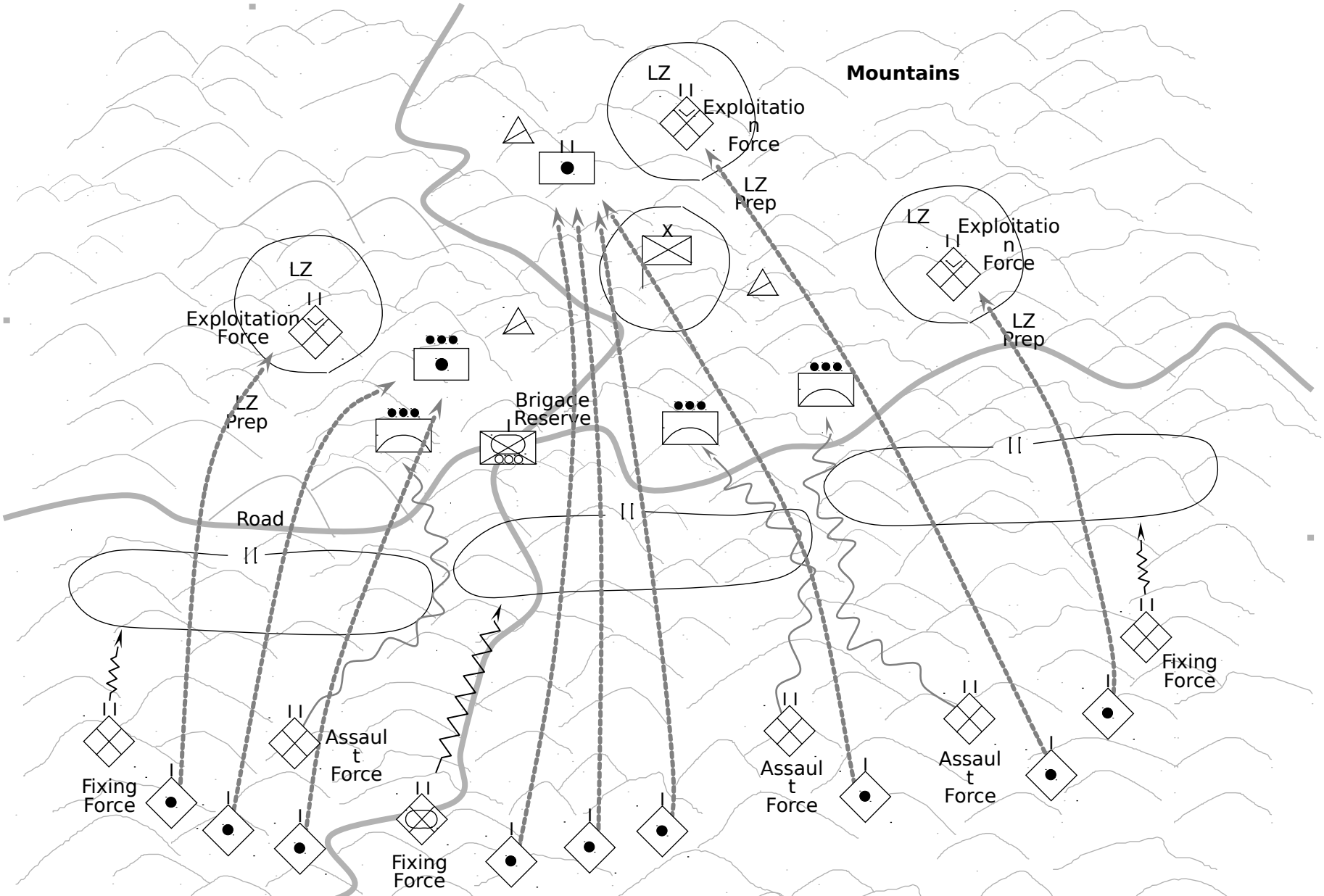
INTEGRATED ATTACK (NONLINEAR)



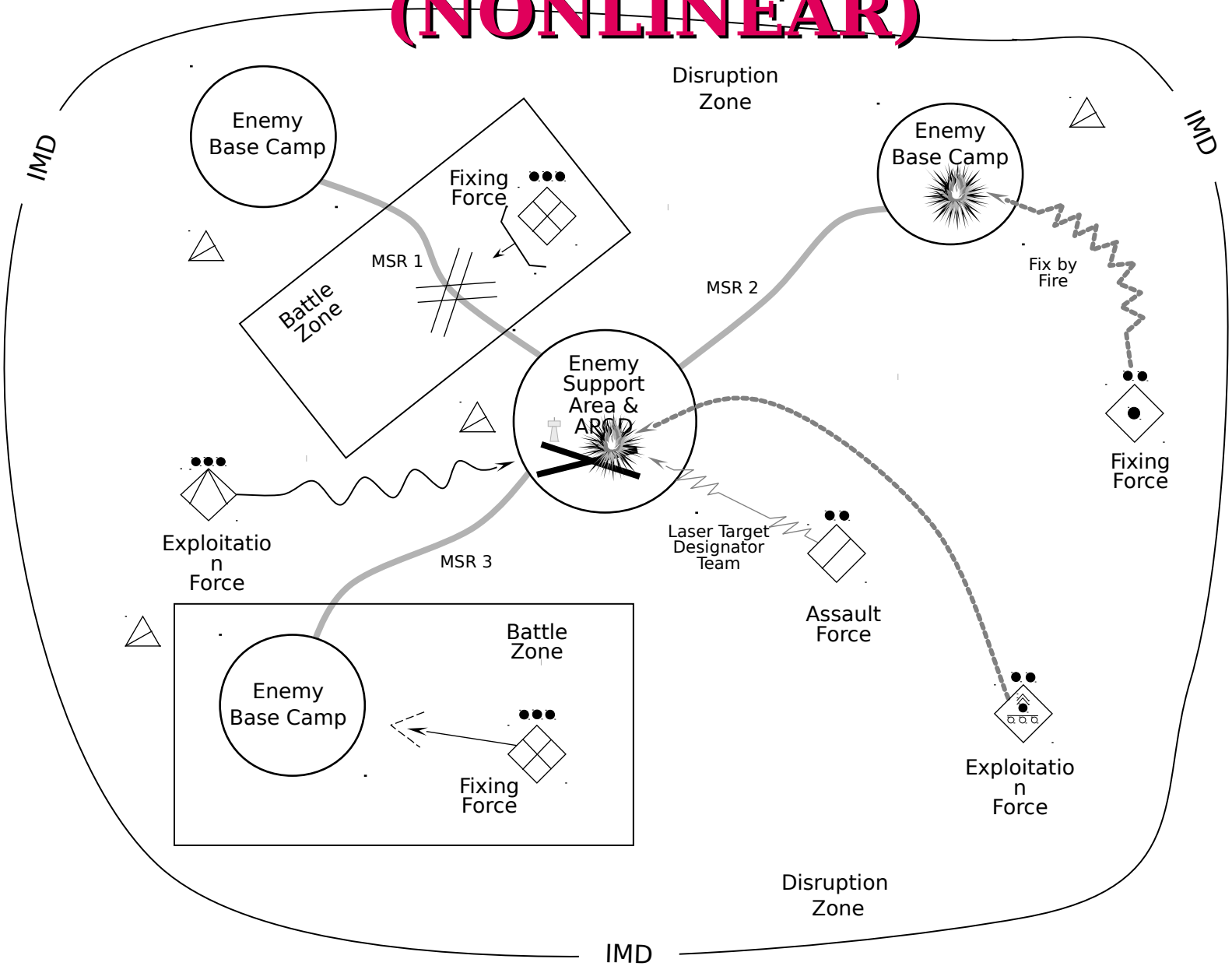
DISPERSED ATTACK

- Window of Opportunity
- Destroy Key Portion of Enemy Force (Often C2 and Logistics)
- Fix and Isolate Enemy Combat Power
- Multiple Assault/Exploitation Forces
- Small Subelements Maneuvering and Sustaining Independently

DISPERSED ATTACK (LINEAR)



DISPERSED ATTACK (NONLINEAR)



LIMITED-OBJECTIVE ATTACK

- **Spoiling Attack**
  - **An attack designed to disrupt the enemy's preparations and control the tempo of operations.**
- **Counterattack**
  - **An attack designed to culminate the enemy's operation and seize the initiative.**
- **Raid**
  - **An offensive operation designed to deny the enemy freedom of movement and permit him no sanctuary.**
- **Sophisticated Ambush**

LIMITED-OBJECTIVE ATTACK

- **Sophisticated Ambush**

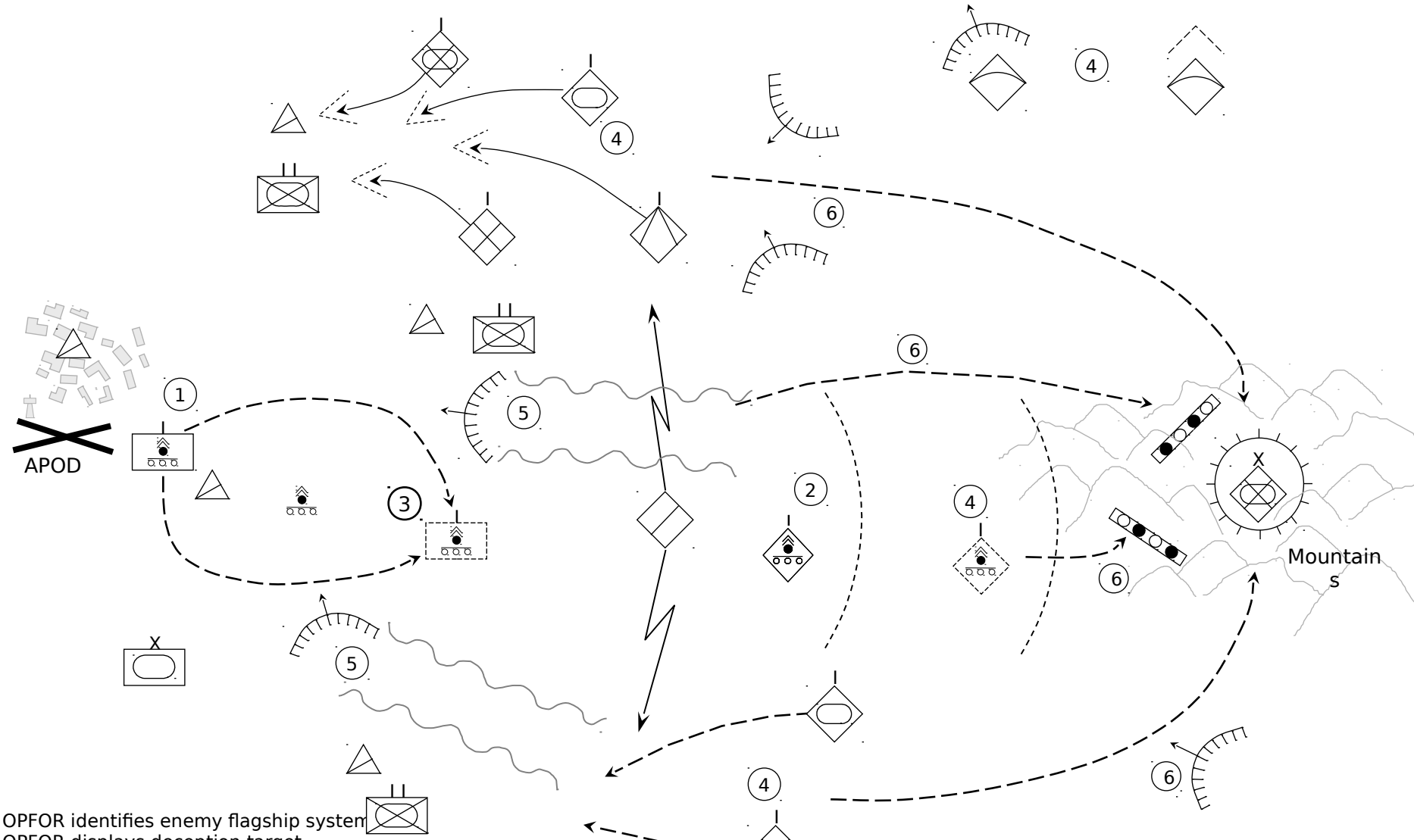
  - **Links in time and task :**
    - **RISTA,**
    - **killing asset(s), and**
    - **window of opportunity**

    to

  - **Destroy key enemy systems or cause politically unacceptable casualties (affects an enemy center of gravity).**

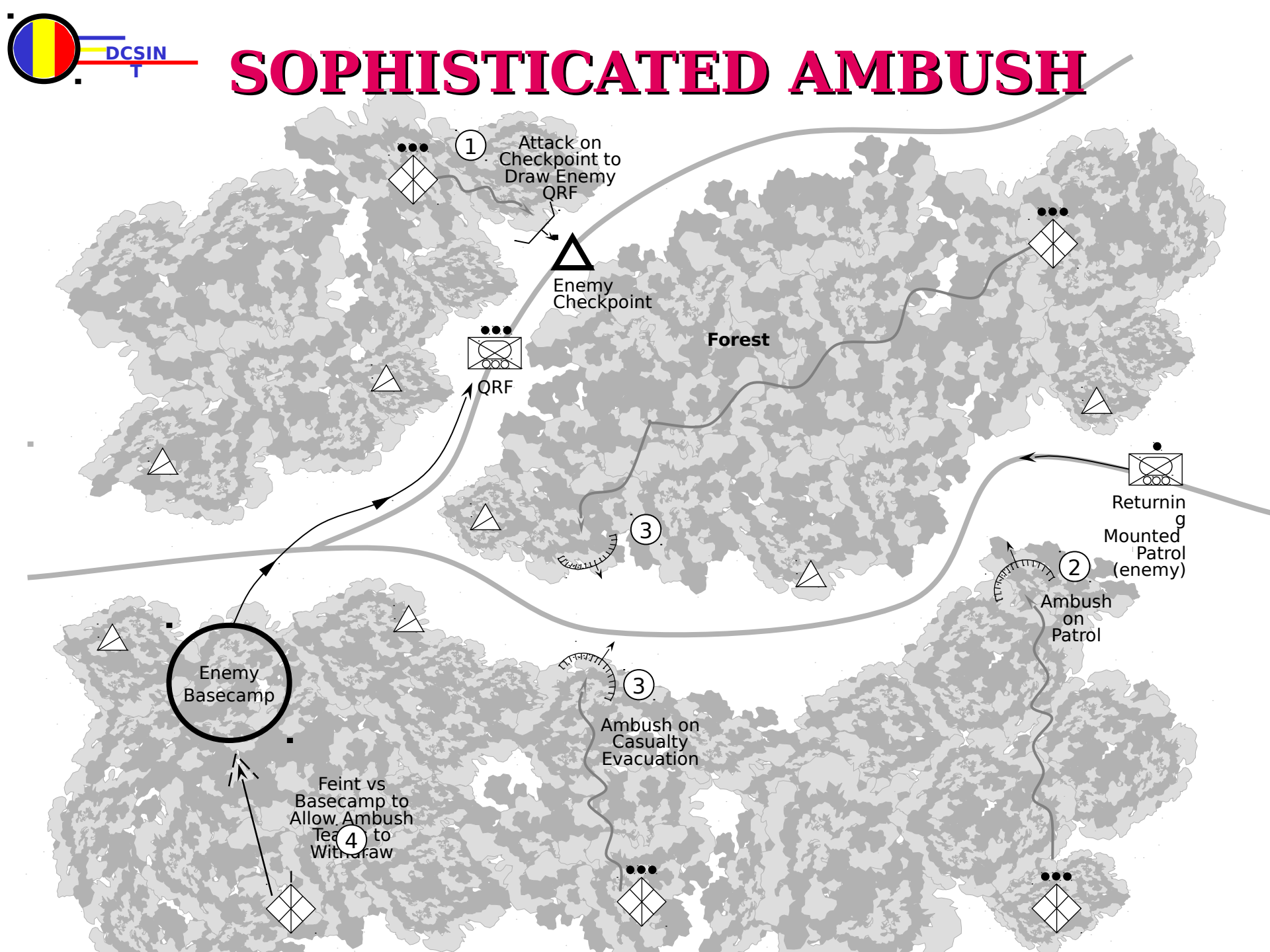
  - **Operationally planned, coordinated, and resourced.**

SOPHISTICATED AMBUSH



1. OPFOR identifies enemy flagship system
2. OPFOR displays deception target
3. OPFOR predicts enemy target repositioning in response to deception
4. OPFOR creates opportunity for ambush infiltration and displays new deception target
5. OPFOR ambushes relocating enemy
6. OPFOR withdrawal and counter-pursuit

SOPHISTICATED AMBUSH

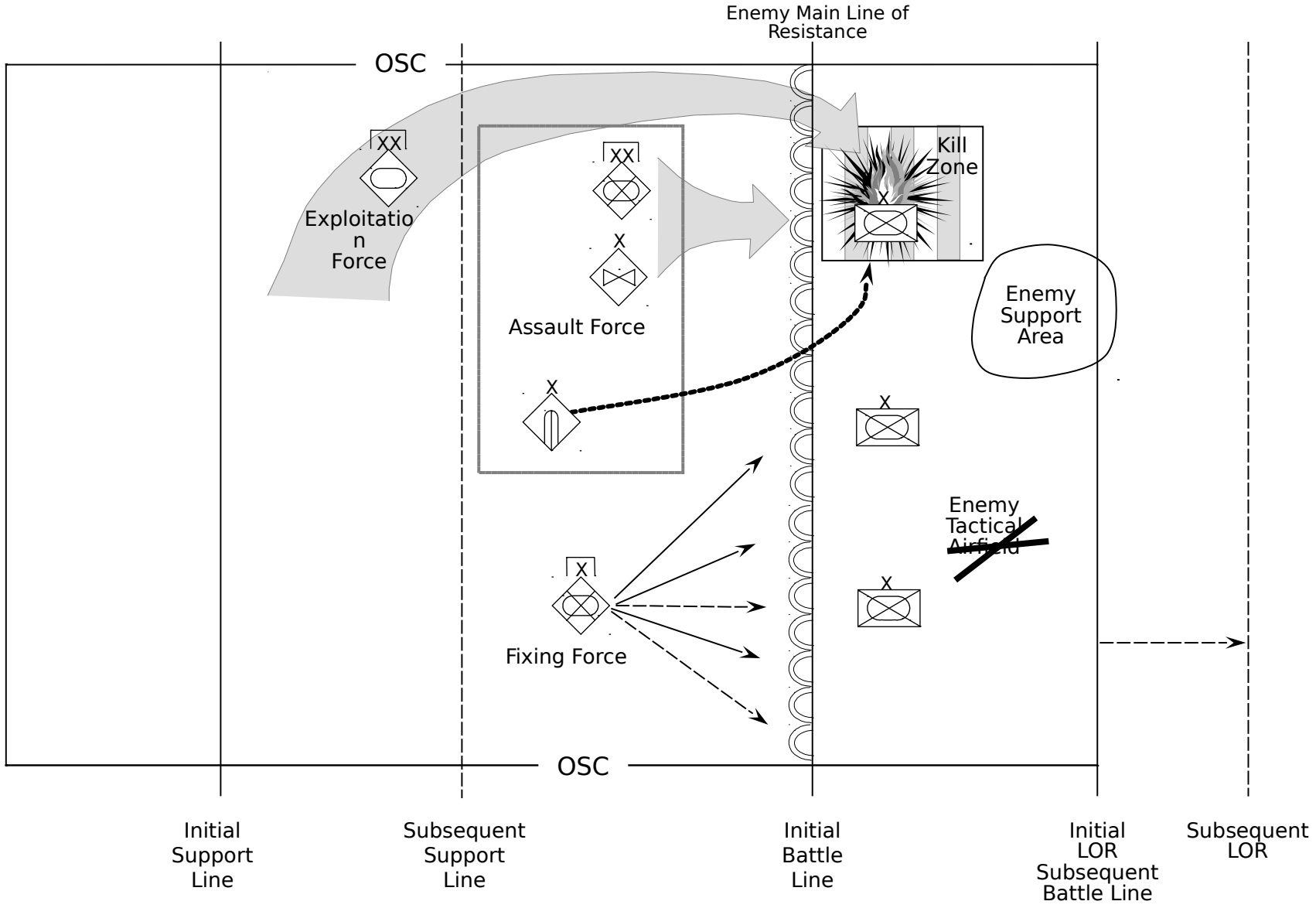


STRIKE

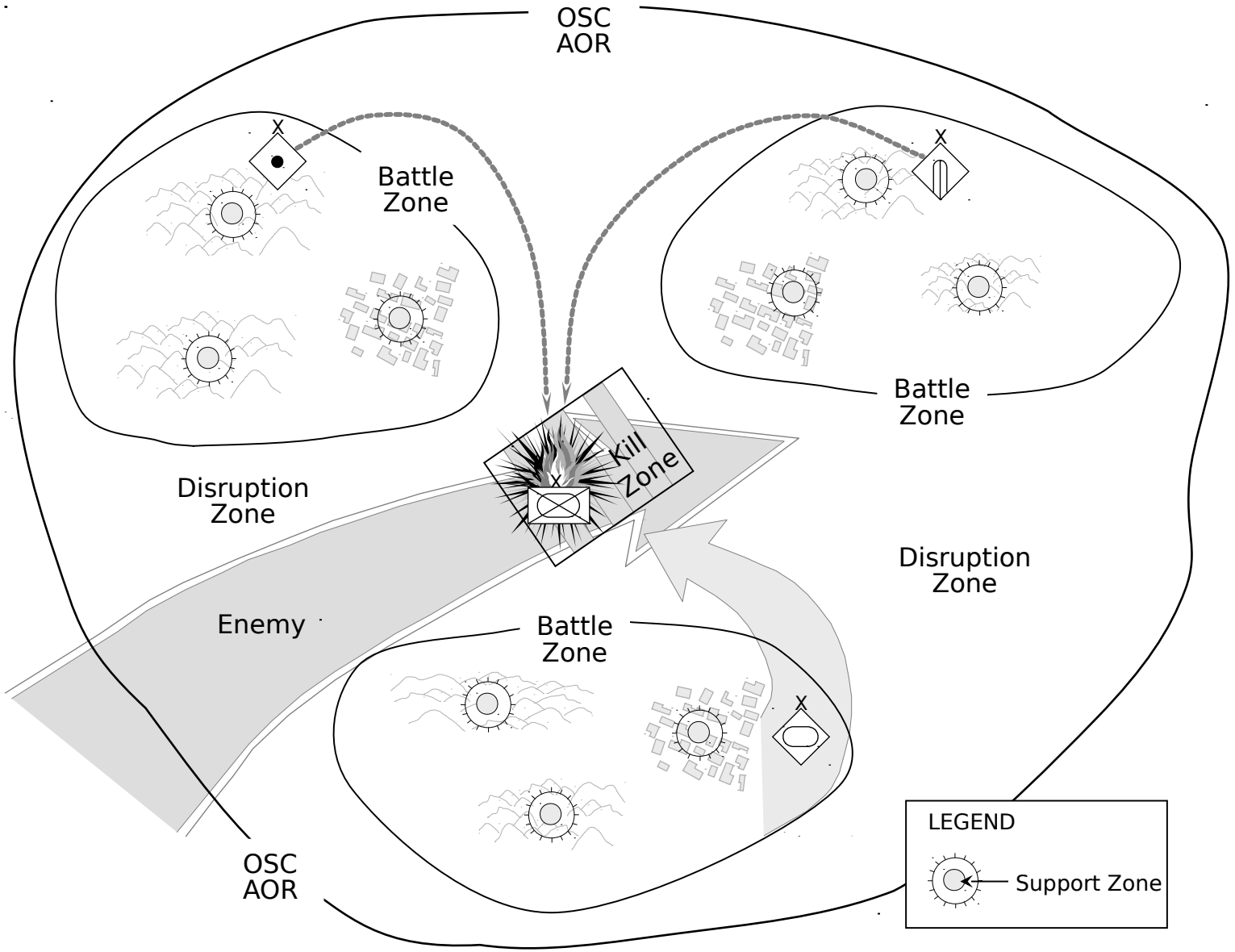
- An offensive course of action designed to rapidly destroy a key enemy force through
- The synergistic combination of precision fires and ground maneuver.

- Primary objective is to destroy the enemy's will

STRIKE


Enemy Main Line of Resistance
OSC
XX
Exploitation Force
XX
X
Assault Force
X
Kill Zone
X
Enemy Support Area
X
Enemy Tactical Airfield
X
X
Fixing Force
OSC
Initial Support Line
Subsequent Support Line
Initial Battle Line
Initial LOR Subsequent Battle Line
Subsequent LOR

STRIKE


OSC
AOR
Battle
Zone
Battle
Zone
Kill
Zone
Disruption
Zone
Disruption
Zone
Enemy
Battle
Zone
OSC
AOR
LEGEND
Support Zone

FUNCTIONAL FORCES IN DEFENSE

- **Main Defense Force**
  - **Contact Force**
  - **Shielding Force**

  } ***In Maneuver Defense Only***
- **Protected Force**

- **Disruption Force**
- **Deception Force**
- **Security Force**
- **Reserve Forces**

MANEUVER DEFENSE

- **Fixes and isolates enemy combat power**

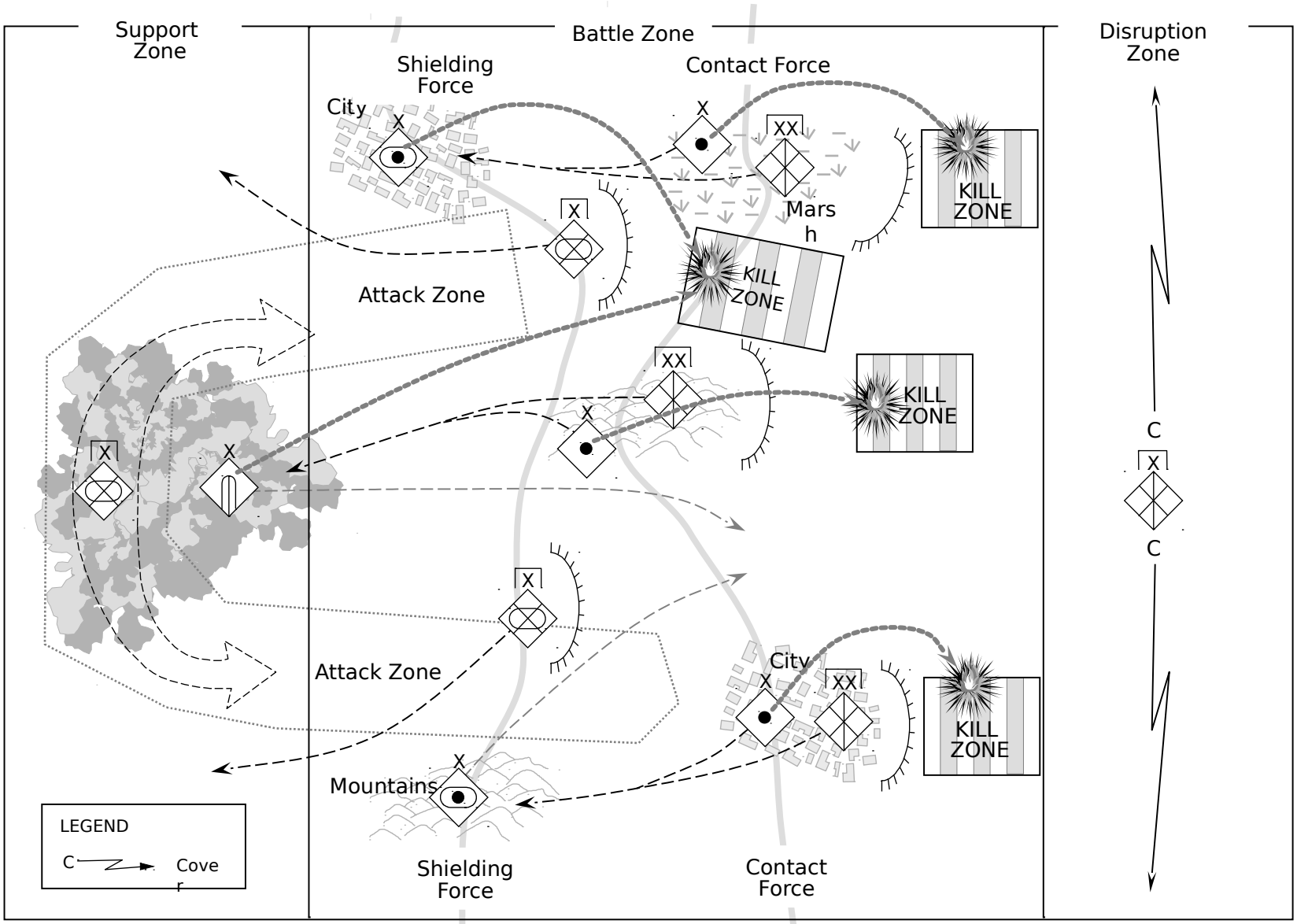
  in order to

- **Destroy his C2 and logistics structure**

  to

- **Achieve a military decision.**

MANEUVER DEFENSE



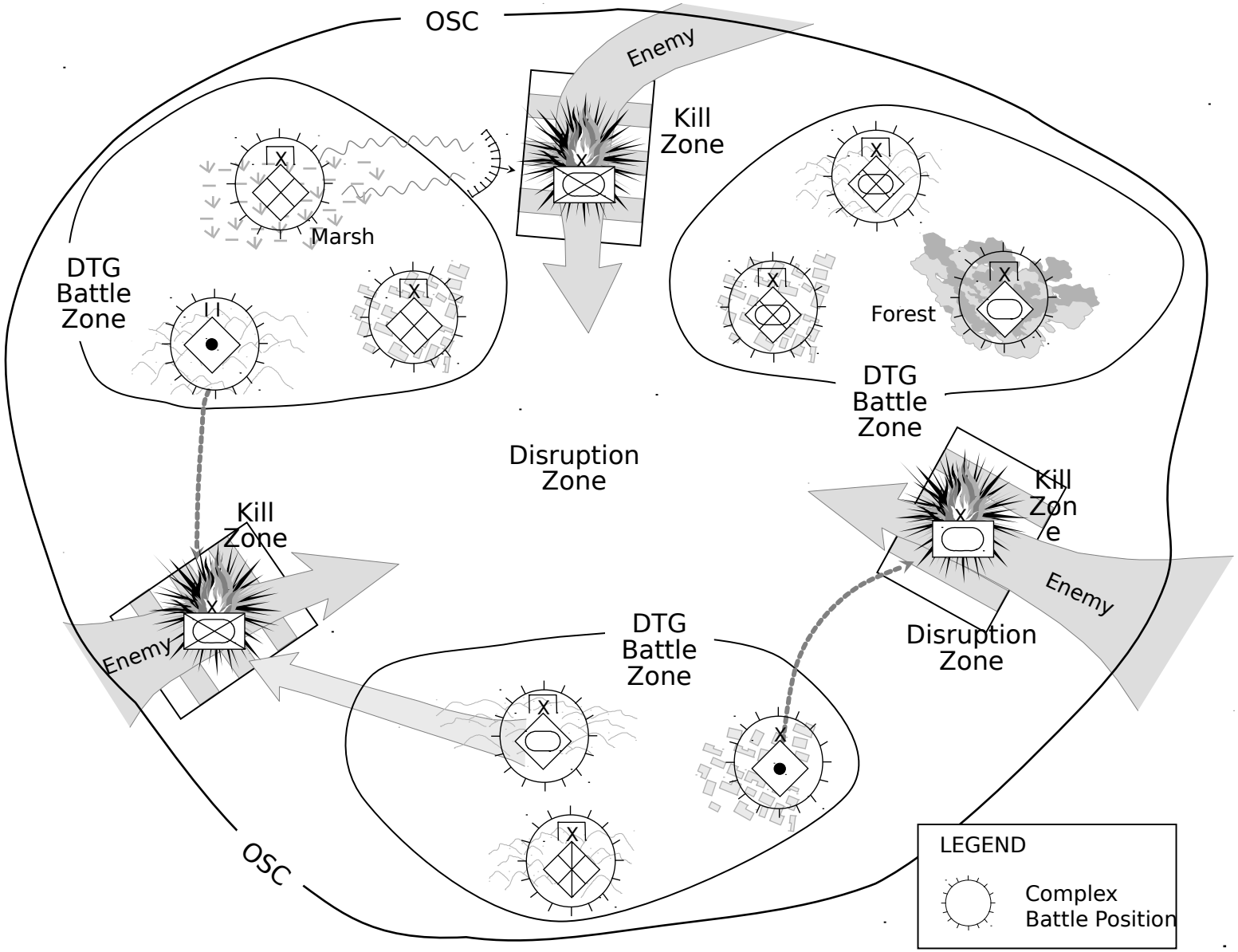
AREA DEFENSE

- Preserves combat power.
- Creates windows of opportunity for small-scale offensive actions to—
  - Attack key enemy systems.
  - Inflict unacceptable casualties.
  - Protect friendly forces.
- Facilitates transition to a larger offensive action.

AREA DEFENSE

- **Integrated Area Defense**
  - **Preserves OPFOR combat power**
    while
  - **Sapping the enemy's will and capability to fight**
    and
  - **Providing time for strategic operations to attack the enemy's strategic centers of gravity.**

INTEGRATED AREA DEFENSE



AREA DEFENSE

- **Decentralized Area Defense**
  - **Preserves combat power and**
  - **Provides time for strategic operations to attack the enemy's strategic centers of gravity.**

INTEGRATED FIRES COMMAND (IFC)

- Standing C2 Structure (IFC HQ) integral to all Divisions, DTGs, OSCs, Theater HQs.

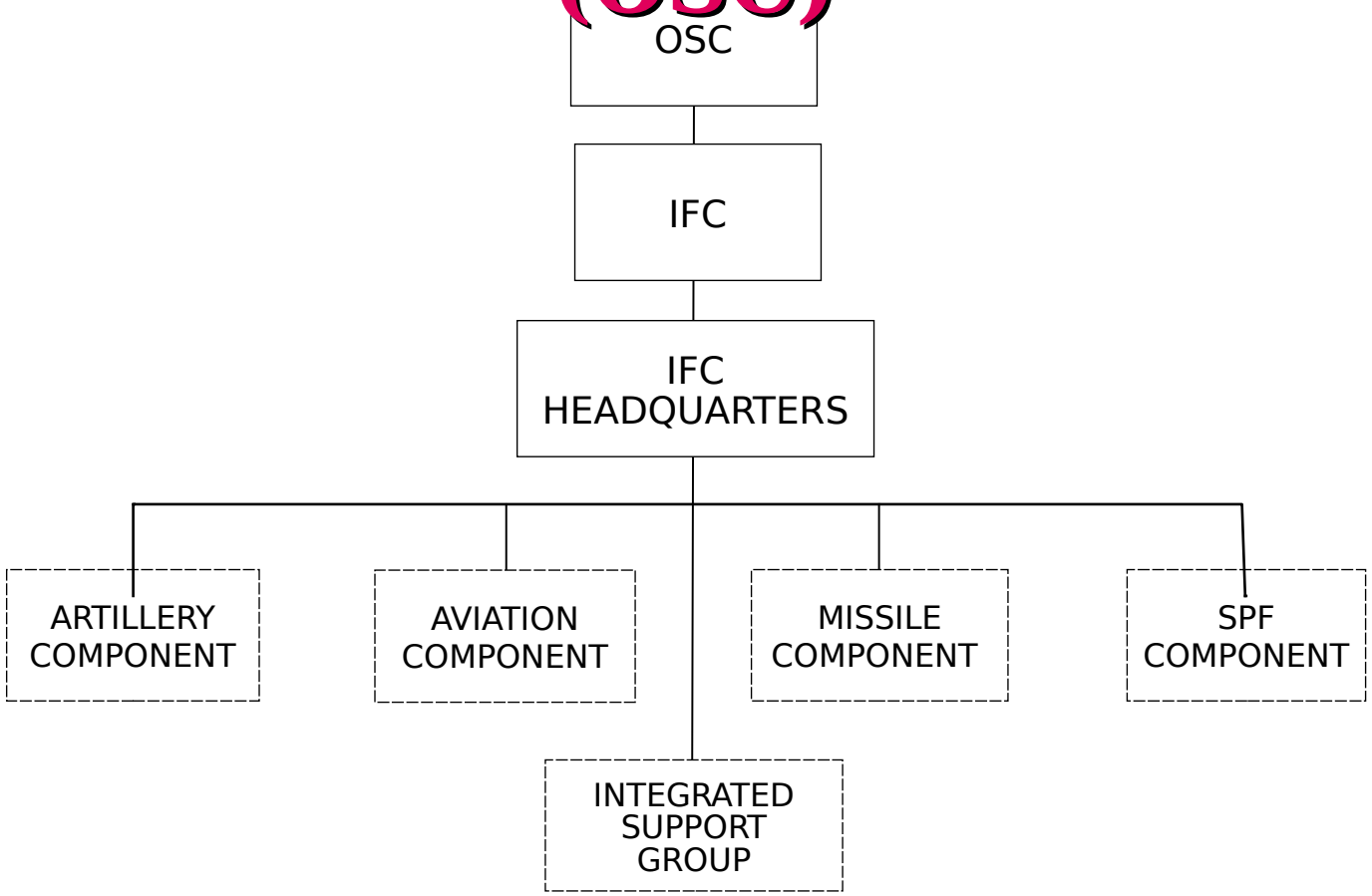
- Commanded by Deputy Commander.

- Integrates fires from all assets (constituent and dedicated) at that level of command.

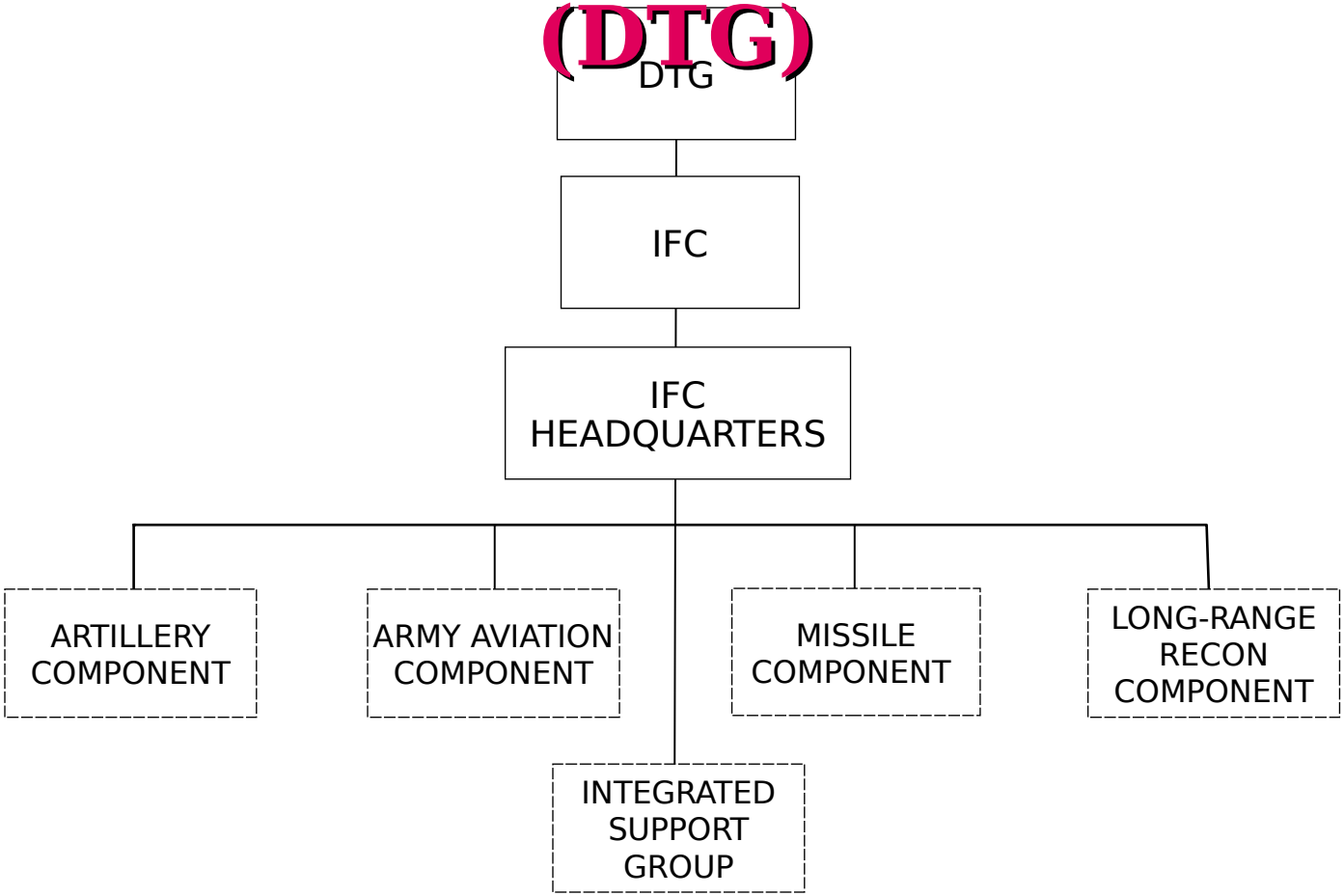
- Links reconnaissance and fires assets.

- Task organized to accomplish assigned

POSSIBLE IFC COMPONENTS (OSC)



POSSIBLE IFC COMPONENTS (DTG)



IFC

- Designed for—
  - Carefully integrated ground and air fire support.
  - Rapid destruction of enemy formations and systems.
- Well suited for conducting a strike.

COE OPFOR WILL NOT

- Focus on destruction of enemy maneuver.
- Try to overwhelm with echelons.
- Attack from march to timetable.
- Rely on use of massed artillery.

COE OPFOR DIFFERENCES

- **Objectives (Destroy Key Systems, Cause Casualties, Undermine Resolve, Preserve Own Combat Power).**
- **Isolate Combat Power—Destroy C2/Logistics.**
- **OSC, DTG, BTG Structure (Situational Organization).**
- **Organization of the Battlefield.**
- **Organization of Forces (Offense and Defense).**
- **Adaptive Approaches.**

OPFOR SUMMARY

- **Baseline Doctrine for Contemporary OPFOR**
  - **Applicable to Entire Training Community**
  - **Allows Scenario Writers Flexibility**
- **Total Operational Environment**
  - **All Eleven Variables of the COE**
  - **All Instruments of Power**
  - **Adaptive Use of All Available Capabilities**
  - **To Fight and Win Against the US**

OPFOR SUMMARY

- **Less Predictable OPFOR**
  - **Difficult to Template**
  - **Adapts to Different Situations**
- **Flexible, Thinking, Adaptive OPFOR**
  - **Initiative and Judgment**
  - **Lessons Learned**
- **OPFOR Doctrinal Framework**
  - **Will Meet Most Training Requirements**
  - **Will Continue to Evolve**

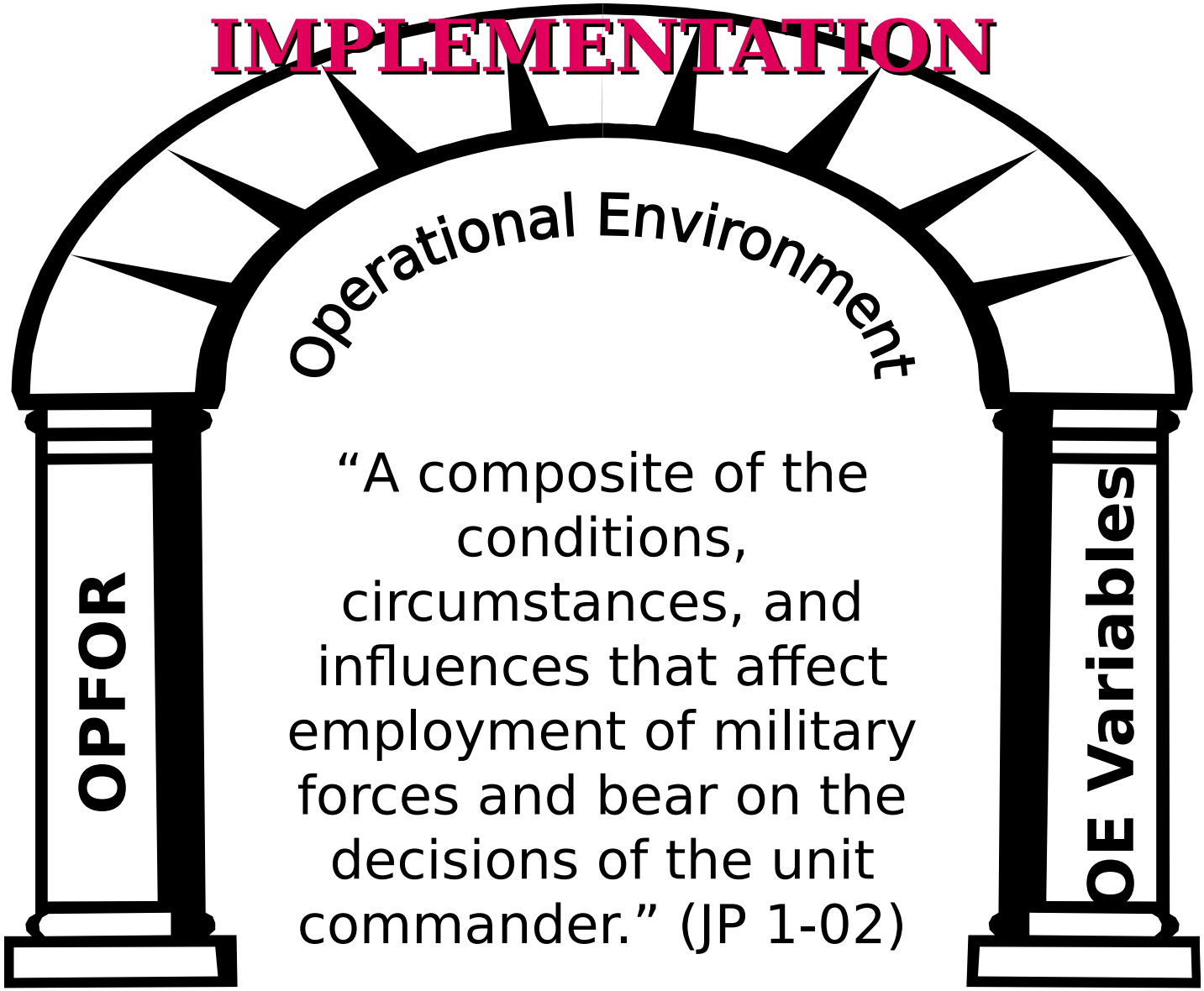
PARAMILITARY AND NONMILITARY FORCES (FM 7-100.3)

Paramilitary	Regular	Internal Security Forces	Government
	Irregular	Insurgents	Nongovernment
		Terrorists	
		Large-Scale Drug and Criminal Organizations	
		Private Security Organizations	
Nonmilitary	Noncombatant	Transnational Corporations	
		International Humanitarian Relief Organizations	
		Media	
		Drug and Criminal Elements	
		Other Civilians on the Battlefield (COBs)	

COE OPFOR DIFFERENCES

- **OPFOR as Part of COE.**

PILLARS OF COE IMPLEMENTATION



"A composite of the conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect employment of military forces and bear on the decisions of the unit commander." (JP 1-02)

COE – THE TRAINING "CONDITION"

TASK	CONDITION	STANDARD
Mission Essential Tasks (From Army Universal Task List)	Contemporary Operational Environment (Live or Simulated)	Desired Training Outcomes

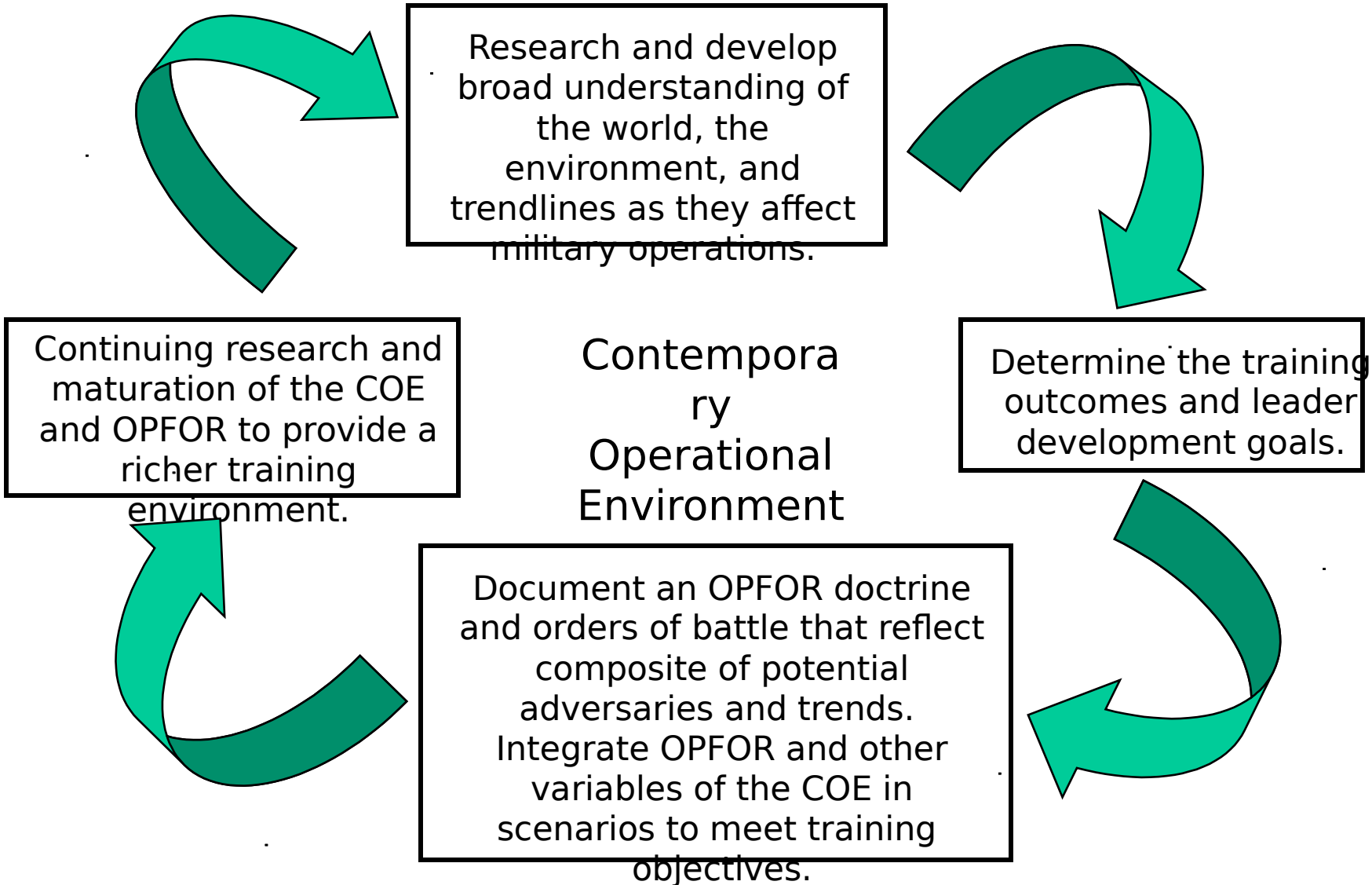
COE IN THE TRAINING ENVIRONMENT

- **An OPFOR that—**
  - **Operates according to FM 7-100 doctrinal manuals.**
  - **Is equipped and organized according to a TRADOC DCSINT-approved OB.**
- **COE variables are manifested in scenarios, curriculum, and POIs in a fashion sufficient to —**
  - **Provide realistic conditions and challenges.**
  - **Produce desired training outcomes and leader development goals.**

GOAL OF COE IMPLEMENTATION

Produce a force of leaders, soldiers, and units capable of rapidly adapting and optimizing capabilities to achieve mission objectives—fight and win—in a complex and evolving environment across the spectrum of conflict.

COE – ALWAYS CHANGING TO STAY "CONTEMPORARY"


Research and develop broad understanding of the world, the environment, and trendlines as they affect military operations.
Determine the training outcomes and leader development goals.
Document an OPFOR doctrine and orders of battle that reflect composite of potential adversaries and trends. Integrate OPFOR and other variables of the COE in scenarios to meet training objectives.
Continuing research and maturation of the COE and OPFOR to provide a richer training environment.
Contempora ry Operational Environment

COE PROVIDES A FRAMEWORK

- **To understand and analyze the complex and ever-changing combination of conditions, circumstances, and influences that affect real-world military operations.**
- **To ensure that training environments represent the degree of unpredictability and complexity present in real-world OEs in a manner that sufficiently challenges the training audiences.**

Questions?

www.leavenworth.army.mil/threats/index

TRADOC ADCSINT-Threats Collaboration Center on AKO